PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,090.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5291	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6325
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE d'ys CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
†‡ TRIESTE	5093	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
‡ F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samson House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 6th May	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 2nd May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd May	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 6th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,510 tons, on or about 4th May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	25th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	10th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6390	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6390	6th Oct.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
ASIA	J. Shanklin.	5,611	5th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI,

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
			1907	
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	10th May	17th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MANGOES FOR ENGLAND.

DESPATCHED expeditiously and delivered to the door of Address in England, all charges paid here, by the

"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co., Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
Full particulars from:—

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping & Passenger Agents.
Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
	Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large, Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action,

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** Eng.
MAKERS OF **PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England. 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 19 shines Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—VETARZUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOTBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 448 of 1893.

MIRZA BAZATALLI MIRZA FAIZALLI, of Hyderabad, Deccan, Mahomedan inhabitant, an infant under the age of 18 years by his next friend GOOLAM-ALLI GOOLAM HOOSEIN, of Bombay, a Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Nishandracha Pada outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MANOCK JIVAN, (2) BHASKAR JAGANNATH PATEL WARLIKAR, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, the former residing in Malackwadi and the latter in Warli in House Nos. and respectively .....Defendants.

AND

MOHORAMBAI, widow of HASSON-ALLI ISSUBJI, of Bombay, Shia Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Fulgully, outside the Fort .....Assignee.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 4th day of April, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff, abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the 2nd defendant Bhaskar Jagannath, in the properties referred to in the Schedule annexed hereto and marked with the letter A :—

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 24th day of May, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warli Road without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, standing in the names of Bhaibhai Salubai, Gangubai and Sundri, the daughters of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 205 (2), and Street No. 107, and containing by admeasurement 191 square yards, and bounded on the East by the said Warli Road, in the West and North by a gully, and on the South by a public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or Chawl standing thereon, situate at Warli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality, under G. Ward No. A. 1196 (2), and Street No. 198 A., and containing by admeasurement 107 square yards, and bounded on the East, West and South by the Warli Road, and on the North by public passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warli Road, Shambhu MahadeviPakhadi without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of Narmadabai, wife of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and Assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 188, and Street No. 90, and containing by admeasurement 103 square yards, and bounded on the East and North by the said Warli Road, and on the West and South by a passage.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1201, and Street No. 203, containing by admeasurement 1440 square yards, and bounded on the East by a Gowan, on the West by the said Warli Road, on the North and South by a passage.

SIXTHLY.— All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the two chawls and one house standing thereon, and situate at Warli Road, Shambhu Mahadev Pakhadi, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 228, 229, 231 to 237, and Street No. 130, 131, 138 and 139, containing by admeasurement 2983 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Warli Road, on the West and North by the property of Shroff, and on the South by the property of Nagardas Parbhudas.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon, situate at Warli Fort Pakhadi, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, containing by admeasurement 567 square yards, and bounded on the East by the property of Shroff, on the West and North by the property of Mangaldas, and on the South by a Gowan.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece and parcel of Fazandari hilly land or ground situate at Warli without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and containing by admeasurement 1129 square yards, and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji, on the West by the property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, and on the North and South by a passage.

NINETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with a well and trees and shrubs standing thereon, situate at Warli Road, near the public tank without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, containing by admeasurement 4586 square yards, and bounded on the East by the property of Nilkant Mahadev, on the West by a public road and passage, on the North, partly by the property of Waman Sadashiv, and partly, by the property of Verjivandas Mahadevdas and Dadaba Ramchandra, and on the South by a passage.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcelof Fazandari land or ground, together with a shed and shrubs and cocoanut trees standing thereon, situate at Warli Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jagaonnath Patel, containing by admeasurement 2783 square yards, and bounded on the East and South by a passage, on the West by the said Warli Road and passage, and on the North by a Gowan.

ELEVENTHLY.—All those fourteen pieces of Government Foras Sweet Batty field lands, situate at Warli without the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, standing in the name of the said Bhasker Jaggonnath Patel, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Numbers 224-229-250-16-18-224-229-250-224-225-226-224-29-240-250-14-14-17-16 and 223, &c., Collector's New Nos. B/12176, C/12176, 12793, 12175, 1C/11280. 12173, 12174, 12186, & New Survey Nos. 5/3106, 1/3120, 1A/3123, 5/3120, 3/3131, 1/3118, 2/3183, 1/3129, 2/3137, 4/3120. and the measurements and boundaries whereof are particularly mentioned below :—

PLOT. No. 1.—Containing by admeasurement 1427 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and South by the property of Damodar Lukhmidas, on the West by the property of Damodar Ramchandra, and on the North by the property of Rajoo Babaji.

PLOT No. 2.—Containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Damodar Ramchandra, and on the West and South by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, and on the North by the property of Dadoo Juggonnath.

PLOT No. 3.—Containing by admeasurement 868 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Lukhmidas Damodar, and on the West, North and South by the property of Khushal Sadashiv.

PLOT No. 4.—Containing by admeasurement 1237 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Dhuru Bundh, on the West, partly by plot No. 5, and partly, by the property of Nayakbhatt, on the North by plot No. 6, and on the South by the property of Mankeshwer.

PLOT No. 5.—Containing by admeasurement 755 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Plot No. , on the West by the property of Dadden Ramchandra, and on the North by the property of Nayakbhatt, and on the South by the property of Purshotum Dadaji.

PLOT No. 6—Containing by admeasurement 4006 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Dhuru Bundh, on the West by the Thokachabandh, and on the North by the property of Bhasker Vasudev Sadashiv.

PLOT No. 7.—Containing by admeasurement 1207 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the property of Government, and on the North partly by the property of Purshotum Dadaji. and partly by the property of Janardhan Gopal, and on the South partly by the property of Janardhan Purshotum and partly by the property of Damodar Lukmidas.

PLOT No. 8.—Containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Dhuru Bundh, on the West and North by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, and on the South by the property of Kashinath Dev.

PLOT No. 9.—Containing by admeasurement 488 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Kashinath Dev, and on the West and North by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, and on the South by the property of Tatya Damodar.

PLOT No. 10.—Containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Khushal Sadashiv, on the West by the property of Ganpat Janaji, and on the North by the property of Govindji Babulji, and on the South by the property of Nilkanth Mahadev.

PLOT No. 11.—Containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganpat Janaji, on the West by Thokacha Bundh, on the North by the property of Govind Babuljt, and on the South by the property of Nilkanth Mahadev.

PLOT No. 12.—Containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East, West, South and North by the property of Govind Babuji.

PLOT No. 13.—Containing by admeasurement 2901 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East, by the property of Vithoba Narayan, on the West by the property of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, on the North by the property of Vithoba Narayan, and on the South by Dhuru Bundh.

PLOT No. 14.—Containing by admeasurement 554 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Trimbuck Jaggonnath, on the North by the property of Bhasker Wasdev and on the South by the property of Sorabji Parsee.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1907.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENFRAL POWER of ATTORNEY, on behalf of my Musical Shop, Reid & Co., situate at Parsee, Secunderabad (Deccan), granted to MR. MASTAFA ALI KULLUL-RASIB of Secunderabad (Deccan), is revoked from this date, and the General Power of Attorney is granted to Mr. C. F. PEREIRA, who is Authorised to SIGN for and represent the abovementioned shop.

Anyone, whoever deals with the said Mr. Mastafa Ali Kul-lul-Rasib, in the name of Reid and Co., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

T. M. FERNANDES.

29th April, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 721 of 1905.

MIR AKBERALI VALAD SIRDAR MIR ABDULALI, of Bombay, Shia Mahomedan inhabitant, residing outside the Fort, at Pakhmoria Street, by his mother and next friend FATMABAI, daughter of SIRDAR IMAMKHAN.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) MIRAWANALI, (2) MIR HUSSEIN ALI, the sons, (3) BANU BEGUM, the widow, and (4) AFZOOLNISA BEGUM, the daughter of the late SIRDAR MIR ABDOOLALI, all of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants, residing outside the Fort, at Bellasis Road, and (5) MARIAMBIBI, the other widow of the said SIRDAR MIR ABDULALI, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing outside the Fort, at Jacob Street .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 10th day of April, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, all the right, title and interest of the 1st four defendants, Mir Awanali, Mir Hussein Ali, Banu Begum, and Afzoolnisa Begum, in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Moonshi Yacoob Street, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 720-720, Collector's New No. 7891-7892, Old Survey No. 1174-1174, and New Survey No. 4539-4539, admeasuring 111 square yards, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street Nos. 117-119-121, 558 and 564—128, Ward No. 8099 and 7922, and bounded on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the South by the property of Meherbai, on or towards the West partly by a gully and partly by the property of Judajee Mochee, and on or towards the North by the said Moonshi Yacoob Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 24th day of May, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai Dhanbaiji wife of JAMSETJI EDULJI, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property mentioned below. All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property whether by way of Sale, Mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house and chawl respectively built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Fanaswady Road in Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 275, New No. 1908, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 389, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and South by the property of Maya Rawook Dobin Koli, on or towards the West by the said Fanaswady Road, and on or towards the North by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Chimaji Makundji, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 4612 and 4613, and Street No. 53 and 55, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 2nd day of May, 1907.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

APPLICATIONS are invited by May 15th 1907, for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95, Part I, of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 19th April, 1906.

R. B. STEWART,
Inspector General of Police.

POONA, 27TH APRIL, 1907.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. Time) at Colaba Causeway, above Victoria Dock Gate, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage piano, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, large and small China Jars, best gilded, fancy pictures, Persian Carpets, screens, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and platedware, alluminium and copper chattis, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Kate Wilson.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three days previous to the sale, and the date will be fixed hereafter.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST NEW BOOKS.

GOOD HUNTING.
In Pursuit of Big Game in the West.
By Theodore Roosevelt. Rs. 2-10.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS IN THE FAR EAST.
By Everard Cotes.
With Thirty-five Illustrations. Rs. 4-8.

WAYFARING NOTIONS.
By Martin Cobbett.
("Geraint' of the "Referee")
With a Portrait and Memoir of the Author. Rs. 4-8.

SEEING AND HEARING.
By G. W. E. Russell,
Author of Collections and Recollections. Rs. 6-9.

LIFE AND FLOWERS.
By Maurice Masterlinck. Rs. 4-6.

THE NATIVES OF NORTHERN INDIA.
By W. Crooke, B. A.
With Thirty-two Illustrations. Rs. 5-4.

LETTERS FROM THE FAR EAST.
By Sir C. Eliot, K. C. M. G.
With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 7-7.

SKETCHES IN MAFEKING AND EAST AFRICA.
By Major-General R. S. S. Baden Powell, C.B.
With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 18-6.

BESIDE STILL WATERS.
By A. C. Benson, Author of "From a College Window." Rs. 6-9.

LETTERS TO YOUNG AND OLD.
By Mrs. C. W. Earle, Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden." Rs. 6-9.

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By Ian Malcolm. With 50 Illustrations. Rs. 9-3.

ASK FOR DICHROIC INK.

RONALD BRIDIE & CO.,

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Importers of European Goods.

Commission 2½ to 5 per cent.

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PACKAGES CLEARED AND SHIPPED TO AND FROM ALL PARTS.

INSURANCE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE EFFECTED.

Agents for J. W. DAVIS & SONS "Temerare" Washable Distemper Paint.

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35, MEADOW STREET.

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AGENTS :—

"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION," Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

Branch Office :—
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Money School.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh i Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

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BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MISS BLANCHE ESMONDE EVENING CONCERT.

Under the Patronage of
SIR GEORGE WARRENDER
and General GREENFIELD.

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, MAY 2, AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

PIANOFORTE
SOLO : ....."Nocturne" .....T. Fild
SENORITA DI CASTRO.
SONG ....."Air de Chimene" .....Massenet.
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
SONG : ....."The Rose and the Rue" ....A. Randegger,
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
SONG : ....."The Order of the Garter" ...W. Robins.
Mr. R. E. GODDARD.
SONG : .....{A. Afterwards, Love. .....
B. "The Dawn" ..... Guy d'Hardelot.
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
SONG : ....."Valse di Musetta" ....Puccini,
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

SONG : ....."Odi tu" .....Tito Mattei,
SENORITA DI CASTRO.
SONG : .....{A. "Since I have loved Thee" / B. "Love in the Meadows"} Noel Johnson
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
SONG : ....."A Romany Lass" .....Stephen Adams.
Mr. HAROLD WIDDUP.
SONG : ....."No Messi al" ....f. Korbay.
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
SONG : ....."Sunbeams" .....Landon Ronald.
Mr. R. E. GODDARD.
SONG : ....."Oh, Lovely Night" .....Landon Ronald.
Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

ONE ACRE Frontage Building Plots FOR SALE at Aundh Road, Kirkee, with pucca built structures. Price competitive. Apply "H" on premises.

TO BE LET.—UPPER STOREY of a large BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz, containing 4 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms attached, 1 Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room, with stabling and Servants' Quarters and a big Compound and Garden with 2 Wells. Apply to Box, No. 540, C/o "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALSEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Spithead, 2,915 tons, captain J F Clucas, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Colombo, in ballast,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, captain H M Outbush will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c, with a general cargo and Mr H Goodliffe, Mr Mathews, Mr C Mascarenhas, six natives and 200 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Cdmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 1.

Brighton	2337 Higginbotham	The Captain
Bullimba	1607 McLean	M M & Co
Crusader	2744 Millburn	W & A G & Co
Dumra	762 Outbush	M M & Co
Flamingo	2150 Mackintosh	Corry Bros & Co
Goalpara	1358 Morrison	M M & Co
Headon Hall	2588 Tyson	K Nixon & Co
Malta	6260 Peters	M'Gee 14-5 P and O Co
Meolere	1973 Rizzo	M M & Co
Naseri	911 Primrose	B & P S N Co
Onipenta	3420 Hill	M M & Co
Oriental	3606 Lewellen	25-3 P & O Co
Retsheteg	1339 Thle	Durban 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan	3566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shiraz	3400 Scott	M M & Co
Sirra	1675 Kendall	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessl.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	9-5	K N & Co
B	Larne	3709	Atkinson	M'Gos	3-5	F Muir & Co
H	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	11-5	Glade & Co
M	Saffran	1791	Ulrich	S'tar	3-5	A Strandes
M	Shibtsad	3995	Cluess	Hamburg	3-5	W & A G & Co
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	7 5	F Muir & Co
O	Shah Noor	2783	Foster	Jedah	29-4	The Shah S N Co
O	Xenia	448	Mahomed	K'chi	4-5	Shah S N Co
P	Clan Stuart	3285	Walker	Avonmouth	1-5	F Muir & Co
Q	Abergeldie	3438	Keith	Hull	3-5	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	4-5	W & A G & Co
3	Asia	2339	Shanklin	L'pool	5-5	W & A G & Co
4	Sirocco	2349	Owen	Dunkirk	4-5	W & A G & Co
9	Othello	3327	Bradby	Hull	11-5	F Muir & Co
6	Itola	3402	Hirst	Hamburg	3-5	M M & Co
7	Chancellor	2957	Davabl	Havre	11-5	K N & Co
9	Rothenfels	3500	Preeden	Hamburg	4-5	Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5	P & O Co
15	Onda	3400	Lunarchand	Antwerp	4-5	M M & Co

- H W P D

Indravati	573	Fakeers	Manglore 3-5 Bo. S N Co

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Spithead s	Clucas	Colombo, April 26

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Oceana s	Hayward	Shanghai, &c
	Sutton Hall s	Mayall	Liverpool, &c
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, &c
	Koorbee s	Porcell	Trieste, &c
	Culna s	Maclochlan	Antwerp, &c

The steamer Dumra, Outbush for Persian Gulf &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Peninsular for Aden, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
27	Ituna	J F Thomson	Colombo
	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Loodiana	J Farquharson	Gopalpore
	Nairung	J M Thomson	Bombay
	Shahzada	H J Crebbin	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

28	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Umlazi	E R Lewis	Natal
	Pasha	H J Elliot	Rangoon and Java
	Namur	H W Kenrick	London
	City of Athens	J Wilson	London
	Lalpoora	C E Hodgson	Bombay
29	Good Hope	J Harding	Madras
	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon
	Axenfels	A Weihmann	Hamburg
	Rauenfels	H Krippner	Boston & New York

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—65 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 418 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 106 bales wool A H N M Essa; 65 bales wool, R Tatia; 64 bales wool, W Argoon and Co.

Olympia s—5 bales silk, Killick K Nixon and Co.

Huntsman s—250 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co.

Chancellor s—67 bales wool, D Nagjee; 250 tons manganese ore, D B Lam and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabolans, W Bechar,

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,302 cwts Kurdeeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts myroballams, W Bechar, 12 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed; 203 cwts gum M Lalljee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—40 cwts tilliseed, Nusservanjee Bros and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 16,000 cwts. D Sassoon and Co.

Othello s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 20,740 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 8,043 cwts, cottonseed, Wogjee Bechar; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Kallianjee Shamjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 8,035 cwts rapeseed and 10,366 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed J Frachiri; 2,001 cwt mustard seed A Blascheck and Co; 402 cwts mustarseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRE.

Sirocco s—3,453 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton fly W Wolf Sons; 330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 385 bales cotton, New Mofussil and Co; 4,000 cwts Casterseed and 5,524 cwt linseed Ralli Brs, 2,001 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed C Boggrauo and Co; 165 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Huntsman s—20,000 cwt rapeseed Kelleck Nixon and Co; 16,003 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 12,000 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Crusader s—2,001 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons manganese one Killeck Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Onda s—150 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Itola s—330 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 7 bales Aloe fibre Allen Bros and Co, 1,000 cwt poppyseed 7,432 cwt linseed and 5,062 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton New Mosussil and Co; 220 bales cotton and 55 bales cottonfly D Vanasejee and Co; 40 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton Walter Pavre and Co; 55 bales cotton Dewadkar and Co; 55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 26 bales hides Nisamudin and Co; 6 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co; 195 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton Walter Pavre and Co; 2 bales hides B Esmail; 30 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 105 bales cottonfly N Damjee.

Onda s—201 cwt turmeric Bauer and Krause,

Spithead s—2,000 cwt poppyseed 8,000 cwt rapeseed 200 cwt ajmaseed Volkart Bros; 880 bales cotton Glade and and Co; 6,000 cwt poppyseed Kelleck Nixon and Co; 9,699 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 770 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2,500 cwt myrabolam W Bechar.

Rotenfels s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollam W Bechar.

FOR BOTHENBURG.

Othello s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Clan Stuart s—15,945 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—249 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maltas 114 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—1,500 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th April 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 27th April 1907 By Council Bills	£ 2,574,22
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 28th April 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 15,425,78

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 30.] [BOMBAY, *May* 1.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols	85⅞	1/16	
3	do. Rentes	95	⅛	
3½	do. Sterling Loan	99⅞	⅛	
3½	do. Govt. Securities	65½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		30 7/16	un	chgd 1/16
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛	un	chgd ⅛
	Do. in New York	66		
Exchange on London at Paris		25·15½	⅛	⅛
	Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47⅞		
	Do. do. do. New York	4·86⅛	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4%	Since	25 Apl
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		2½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2½%	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/32d. unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Dull
Futures ... ...Steady
East Indian... ... ...Quiet
Manchester ... ...Firm
Total Sales 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500
Imports 11,000
Mid-Americans ... ...6·44—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 7/32 unchgd,

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
6·02	5·98	5·93	5·88
+12	+12	+13	+09
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·77	5·70	5·68	5·67
+08	+08	+07	+07

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 18,000
Do. do. last year... 11,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000
Do. to Continent ... 14,000

Spot Cotton—11·45+15

Futures—Month of July 10·16+18 — Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable and to buying encouraged by firmness of new Orleans.

Do. do. Dec. 10·39+17

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11¼ + 1/16
Futures—Month of May 11·10+26
Do. do. July 11·25+33
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

WHEAT.

Red Karachi ... ... 30½ old Terms, May-June, Hamburg Done, Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 53½ May.-June—Havre—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 52½ May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 50 May-June—Hamburg—Done—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½—May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

SUGAR :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F, India 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment.—May—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s 10d.—Value.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers £118 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 9½

Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 17 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Rs. ..	Rs. 2,000	Bushire	Dumra	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs. ..	1,150	O Mandire	Dumra	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs. ..	1,000	Koweit	Dumra	M S Sidrani
4 Bundles Rs ..	9,000	Muscat	Dumra	E Hasam
12 Packages Sovereigns	36,570	Jeddah	Majidi	Sundry native
Gold coins ..... Rupees	10,038 11,002			
1 Box gold Coins	7,695	Hodeida	Naseri	O Heerjee

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] 1ST MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Small barrowers at 5 per cent. per annum until the end of June.

Exchange :—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-8d. on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 5-16d. 3 Months' sight. There has been a small demand for remittance at current rates. Credits are scarce, but banks are not buying under 1s. 4 5-16d. 3 Months' sight for May delivery but June bills can be placed at 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 Months' sight. Being Council bill day the Banks are closed early. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d to 1/16
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4⅛d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		171½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		149½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	214½

Government Paper :—
The market opened quiet at 97 15-16 ready and 98 1/8 for the 30th May settlement. In the morning there was a small demand for Cash Paper which steadied the market somewhat, rates closing at an advance of 1/16 for ready and forward. We quote :—

Cash	...	98
1st Settlement	...	98 3

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London is steady at 30 7/16 for ready and 30 3/8 for two months' delivery; but New York is ¼ lower at 66. Locally the Market has been weak. At opening ready bars were quoted at 78s. 11/16d. ex duty, but owing to Bazaar sales rates close 9/16 down. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	78	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	78	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	76	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
In sympathy with the sharp advance advised from Home the market is firmer and prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Exporters show more disposition to operate, but there are few Sellers for forward delivery.

There was a good demand at Colaba, both shippers and mills being in the market. Owing to the continued advance in the Home markets, holders of ready cotton show less anxiety to part with stocks, and though the enquiry was met to some extent, business was less easy than it has been for some time.

New Crop is firmer with, however, little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	...	260/61	May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	...	223	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Fulgaon	...	204/5	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	...	198/99	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...	198/99	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	173	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	194	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	174	,,
Good Westerns	...	232/33	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	243	,,

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	248½	Mar
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	,,	178½	Jan
Fine M. G. Bengals	... ,,	193	do.
,, ,, Khangaum Akola	,,	213	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	,,	193	do.

Liverpool Openeri—

Opening tone	... ...		Firm
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000	bales

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·06	6·00	5·97	5·88
+04	+04	+04	+05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·81	5·74	5·72	5·71	5·70
+04	+04	+04	+04	new posit'n

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The Market is quiet but steady with little doing. The following are quotations :—

Ready	Rs. 7 8 6 to Rs.	7 9 0
May	,, 8 1 0	

RAPESEED—
The demand has fallen off considerably, but there is little change in prices. We quote.

Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8 5 0
Yellow Guserat	... ,,	9 2 0

Gingellyseed :—

Yellow Hingunghat	... Rs.	55 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady. Small business.

CASTORSEED :—

	... Rs.	35 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED :—

	... Rs.	19 0 0

Tone—Steady.

POPPYSEED :—
The market is rather easier, and there is less enquiry. We quote.

Ready	... ... ,,	9 12 0

WHEAT :—
The market continues firm owing to speculation, but shippers and Mills are doing little.

White Delhi. ... ... Rs. 4 11 6

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	... ...	1,400
India	... ...	54

MILLS—

Century	... ...	1,600
David	... ...	335 X D
Kohinoor	... ...	655
Manockji Petit	... ...	3,025
Textile	... ...	1,200

PRESSES—

Khangaum	... ...	400
New Mofussil	... ...	582½

MISCELLANEOUS—

Alcock Ashdown and Co	... ...	325
Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	910
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	900
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	... ...	80
Telephone Co.	... ...	39½
Treacher and Co.	... ...	590

RAILWAYS—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...	560
Amritsar-Patti	... ...	109
Tapti Valley	... ...	457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	... ...	15,858 bales.
Wheat	... ...	13,205 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	14,102 ,,
Rapeseed	... ...	16,291 ,,
Gingellyseed	... ...	708 ,,
Poppyseed	... ...	23,019 ,,
Groundnuts	... ...	12 ,,
Castorseed	... ...	4,234 ,,
Rice	... ...	4,185 ,,
Myrabollams	... ...	9,711 ,,
Cottonseed	... ...	19,504 ,,
Mowrasseed	... ...	Nil
Gram	... ...	3,237 ,,
Joowar	... ...	1,624 ,,
Maize	... ...	Nil

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARCAHI, MAY 1.

Freights.—The market remains quite and business has been done at sixpence a ton less than last week. The Merman lines made engagements for June and July amounting to 12,000 tons. The quantity of cargo booked on the week has not been large. Shippers show no desire to take up tonnage and are prepared to take the risks of the freight market.

The plague appears to be creating much difficulty in the Punjab, and locally the supply of labour is much restricted. These factors combined with the uncertainty as to the quality of the new crops make exporters work cautiously.

Engagements—the Ellerman lines, July, 6,000 tons Marseilles or Liverpool, at 14s 6d; June, 6,000 tons, Liverpool, or Birkenhead, at 14s 6d with the option of Havre, at 15s. The Wilson Line 1,000 tons hull, steamship Hindoo at 15s 6d: the Hansa Line, 1,000 tons. Hamburg, June at 15s 6d; the Chagandas Antwerp, 625 tons, June 625 tons, July at 14s 9d; Seed; 500 tons, June at 15s, wheat; 300 tons June, 300 tons July at 14s. 9d. wheat; 300 tons, June at 14s, 6d, seeds; Hull 300 tons July at 14s. 6d. seeds. A steamer on one birth for Antwerp. 300 tons June at 15s. wheat.

Charters.—None reported.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

The following London quotations have been received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 12 9
Balaghat	£1	£1	£0 18 6	£1 0 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 9 9	£0 11 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 2 6	£0 3 1½
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 3 9	£2 6 3
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 18 0	£0 4 0
Gleanrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£1 4 6	£1 5 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 19 6	£1 15 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£3 7 6	£3 13 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	4s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Kempinkoti New	6s.	6s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£0 18 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Reef Gold	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 1 9	£0 2 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	40s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 6 0
Oreegum (Grd)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 9
Oreegum (Pref)	...	...	£0 15 0	£0 16 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Sangli (New)	£1	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Vyrodidoli	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—April 23, at Kendall, T. E., the wife of W. B. Alexander, of twin daughters.
COWAN—April 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. G. Cowan, 74th Punjabis, of a daughter.
GREER—April, 27, at Cuttack, the wife of R. T. Greer, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MENDIES—WATSON—April 18, at Union Chapel, Dhurramtolla Street, by the Rev Andrew Warren, B.A., Bilcikie Raphael Mendies, third son of the late R. H Mendies, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to Lillias Mabel (Dolly), third daughter of Dr W. E. H. Watson, Surgeon Dentist.
ROBERTSON—HIGGINS—April 20, at Christ's Church, Chittagong, by the Rev Hugh Millar, David Robertson of Bulloch Bros. and Co., Ld., to Gladys Ruth, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Higgins, of Chittagong.

DEATHS.

BROADBENT—April 22, at Reading Berks, Norah Jean, only daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Broadbent, of Aurungabad, aged 8 months.
FRANKLIN—April 25, at Kasauli, Captain James Franklin, M. W. S., retired, aged 56 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m., Sun sets, 7h. 0 m., High water, 1-46m., 2-43a., Low water, 7-40m., 8-35a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Miss Blanche Esmonde's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Vacation Sitting, Appellate Side, High Court.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent Sloane having proceeded to England on eight months' leave, Senior Inspector Mirza Mohamed Ali has been appointed by the Commissioner to be "Officer-in-Charge" of the Criminal Investigation Department during Mr. Sloane's absence or till further orders. Mr. Mirza has identified himself with many important and intricate cases.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, came up the case in which Inspector Morris had charged Appa Yessu and nine other policemen, with disobedience to the lawful order of the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Morris asked the Magistrate's permission to allow him to withdraw the charge. The application was granted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. *Sultan* will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow the 3rd May. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 4th instant. A supplimental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m., on Sunday, the 5th instant.

INSANE SON COMMITS MATRICIDE.—Mr. Coroner Byrne concluded an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Sarabai, (64), a widow, who as already reported, was killed by her insane son Reubin David, a Beni Israil, on the evening of Monday last. The details of the incident have already been published. The Coroner's jury unanimously returned the verdict, that the deceased Sarabai met her death through the fracture of the skull caused by a blow from a curry-stone, inflicted upon her by Reubin David while insane, under such circumstance that the act of Reubin David was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

A HOTEL MANAGER'S COMPLAINT.—Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabji, Manager of the Watson's Hotel, reported to the police yesterday, that on the 17th ultimo, a gentleman giving his name as L. Herera, advertising contractor to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, put up in the Hotel till the 23rd, when he left, giving in payment of his bill for board, lodging and drinks, a cheque for Rs. 420 on the *Civil and Military Gazette*, payable on demand or order. This sheque was passed by the complainant on to his Agent, who forwarded it to the National Bank, whence it was sent up to the Manager of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Lahore, who dishonoured it. Enquiries with a view to the arrest of the accused are in progress.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The undersigned begs to announce the following contributions, towards the abovenamed Fund.

Names.		Amounts.
Amount previously announced	Rs.	8,07,971 7
Mr Jehangir Byramji Dalal	,,	10,000 0 0
A Parsee Lady	,,	10,000 0 0
Messrs Rustom and Kawashaw S Powalla for a bed	,,	5,000 0 0
Mr Kavasji Bezonji Sethna	,,	500 0 0
Balance of moneys subscribed at the Othamna ceremony of the late Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, C S I	,,	200 0 0
A Zorostrian	,,	200 0 0
Dr Jehangir Edulji Nusserwanji in memory of the late Dr Kekhosroo Edulji Nusserwanjee	,,	100 0 0
The nett proceeds of the Sad of Sundry English and Gujratee books presented by Sir Dinshaw M Petit	,,	57 0 0
Mr Sorabji Framji Lakdawala in memory of his wife Bai Dossibai O Nanavaty	,,	10 0 0
Total	Rs.	8,84,138 5 7

N. B.—The subscription of Rs. 10,000 announced in the last list as coming from Mr Dadabhoy Merwanji Jijibhoy should have been announced as coming from him as Trustee of a certain Fund.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

The extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort. Mr. S. E. Shellim presiding. The following Resolution which was passed at the extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th April last was confirmed :—

RESOLUTION.

That the article 15 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and in its place the following article be substituted.

The Company may, by special resolution, sub-divide or consolidate its shares, or any of them.

The extra-ordinary general meeting of the Company was subsequently held in which the following resolutions were passed. That the B. shares of the Company be consolidated in such manner, that every two of the existing B shares, shall constitute one share of Rs. 1,000 upon which the sum of Rs. 1,000 shall be credited as having been paid. That the existing certificates of the B shares, be called in by the Directors, and that new certificates of shares of Rs. 1,000 each, be issued, and every holder of every two B shares be given one certificate of share of Rs. 1,000 each. That in the case of any holder of the B shares, holding only one B share, or an odd number of B shares, a receipt be issued in respect thereof, upon which a sum of Rs. 500 shall be credited for every such one, or odd share so held, and that in case of any holder hereafter becoming the holder of two such receipts, he shall forthwith exchange the same for a new certificate of one share of Rs. 1,000. That clause 5 of the Memorandum of Association, and article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company, be modified as follows :—namely for the figure "1500" substitute "2250" and omit the words "and 1,500 shares" "of Rs. 500 each, called B shares." That the last words commencing from "Provided" and ending with "1897" both inclusive, in article 126 of the Articles of Association of the Company, be omitted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	4	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Parasewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	10	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	6	6	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Red Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	14	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	7
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	47	46	110
Total plague deaths to date	140,231		
Same date last year	147	144	154

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Ch

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The Name

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
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Trypsogen is the standard remedy for Diabetes, and is the lorical treatment suggested by the latest accepted pathological findings. It is endorsed by the medical profession of the United States and Great Britain; clinical reports, of the most positive character prove it to be the most successful treatment of this grave affection.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1907.

BEFORE PORT ARTHUR IN A DESTROYER.

THE literature of the Russo-Japanese war is still accumulating, Sir Ian Hamilton's second volume which has just appeared adds considerably to our knowledge of the battles in Manchuria, and contains a number of finely-written impressionist sketches which prove that, had the General chosen journalism as a profession, he would not have been an unworthy compeer of Russell, Forbes, and other brilliant exponents of the war correspondent's craft. Mr. Putnam Weale, already well known for the success of his previous predictions in Far Eastern affairs has produced a pessimistic volume, which is now engaging public attention, in which he prophesies that the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese treaty a few years hence will be the signal for the renewal of the struggle, and that the Chinese will not be neutral on this occasion. These books, with Kuropatkin's confessions and indictments, and the volumes published by the Special Correspondents whom the Japanese so carefully secluded during the earlier stages of the campaign, constitute a history of the achievements of the land forces. The Naval side of the great struggle has not been productive of so much literature. The most important contributions to the sea fighting, which have hitherto appeared, are Engineer Politovski's description of the voyage of the Russian fleet from Libau to the Yellow Sea, and Captain Semenoff's "Battle of Tsushima." The former is a mournful picture of a fleet totally unprepared for battle hastening by slow stages to its fate at the hands of Togo. The author of it went down with his ship a few days after posting his last letter to his wife, who subsequently collected his correspondence and issued it in a volume which is the only reliable description we have of that long marine pilgrimage. Captain Semenoff's book is a finely-penned realistic description of the great sea-fight in the Straits of Tsushima which shattered Russian hopes and made the Japanese masters of the Eastern Seas. The latest contribution to the naval history of the war is an English translation, issued by Mr. John Murray a few weeks ago, of the diary of a Japanese officer who shared in the first attack on Port Arthur, the attempts made by Togo to bottle up the Russian fleet in its harbour, and most of the subsequent fighting in its neighbourhood. The story ends with the capitulation of Port Arthur in January 1905, five months before the final naval engagement at Tshushima, in which it appears probable the writer shared as the Commander of a Japanese cruiser, and we hope he may yet give us his impressions of their Trafalgar which, if at all equal to his present book, would be a notable addition to marine literature.

The story opens a fortnight before the declaration of war and depicts the eager enthusiasm of the Japanese to meet their prospective foes, a marked contrast to the pessimism which according to Politovski pervaded the ranks of the Baltic fleet when it set out for the East a year later. The writer, who commanded a destroyer, gives the verbal instructions of Admiral Togo to his Captains a few hours before the memorable attack on the Russian fleet in Port Arthur. "Gentlemen," said Togo to the Commanders assembled in his cabin, "this very night the Russian Squadron "is to be attacked ;" then followed instructions which occupy a few pages of the book in narration, closing with the Admiral's hope "that we shall all meet again when your mission has been accomplished, but if any one of you has to die, his is the greater glory, that of having sacrificed his life for the greatness of Japan, and history will place him for ever among its heroes." The ensuing twenty pages of the book contain a graphic account of the torpedoing of the Russian ships and the thrilling incidents connected with the action. One thing is apparent from this narrative and that is that the Japanese torpedoes, though provided with cutters, failed to penetrate the wire netting which protected the Russian ships, otherwise the whole fleet would have disappeared. As it was, only three of them were badly damaged while several of the Japanese destroyers had to proceed to Sasebo for repairs. The surprise, as we know from Russian sources, was complete, many of the officers being away from their ships when the attack was made. "If," says the writer, "only one cruiser had managed to chase us, she could easily have overtaken our flotilla, composed as it was of cripples hardly able to manœuvre, and she would have made a good business of it." The first attempt to bottle up the Russians by sinking steamers across the entrance of the harbour was made a fortnight later, and, despite the desperate courage shown by the Japanese, it was a failure. While laying mines, one of which subsequently blew up the Russian flagship, the writer's destroyer had a desperate encounter with a Russian boat, which ended in the majority of the crew of the latter being killed and wounded, and sinking with her, the only things saved being two flags which were taken to the naval base at Sasebo where, as they were among the first trophies of the war, "the crowd never tired of coming on board at all hours to see, touch and even smell the flags taken from the Russians."

During the bombardment of Port Arthur by the fleet the author served for a time on the "Fuji," and gives a description of the awful havoc wrought by a Russian shell which fell on her decks. Most of the crew on the lower deck "were blown to pieces by the explosion. Clots of blood and brains could be seen on the deck and bulkheads ; the poor mutilated corpses and limbs scattered about were collected, sown up into a sack and committed to the deep." In his account of the battle of Tsushima as witnessed from the Russian flagship, Captain Semonoff expressed the conviction that the greater number of the Russian wounded were asphyxiated by the poisonous gases from the Japanese explosive shells, and the condition of the "Fuji" on this occasion seems to bear out the conclusion. "One can hardly realise," says the writer, "how long the foul gases produced by a shell explosion linger in a confined space. For some hours afterwards it was impossible to remain below deck, in spite of water, liberal ventilation, and everything else that could be done to clear the atmosphere." In the second endeavour to seal up Port Arthur, the author, who was in Command of one of the steamers to be sunk at the entrance, nearly lost his life, and was rescued after being in the water for a number of hours in a semi-conscious condition by a Japanese destroyer. His vessel took part in conveying troops to Korea, and having to report results to the Admiral on his return, he notes that the gallant Togo's appearance and manner were precisely the same as when he assembled his destroyer Commanders to recieve their instructions for the first attack on Port Arthur four month's previously, for "neither the incidents of the campaign nor his moral victory over the enemy have banished the benevolent smile which seems to be always on his face." The book gives many pleasant glimpses of "Father Togo," whose cautious policy was not altogether approved by his officers who were in favour of a fight to the finish with their adversaries. Tsushima, however, proved that Togo's prudence was the finest strategy, for it enabled him to face the Russians with a perfectly prepared and homogenous fleet, each unit of which had gained fighting experience in the engagements before Port Arthur. The attempt of the Russians to escape from the beleagured harbour towards the close of December 1904 and the defeat of the movement by Togo's Squadrons is finally described by the author who, however, does not add anything to the details already known of this incident. We take leave of the writer of this interesting volume at his home in Matsumotu where, at the close of the first part of the naval campaign he retired for a brief holiday, and much of his leisure appears to have been occupied in relating the exploits of the navy to his countrymen whom circumstances had compelled to remain at home. Every page of the book is lambent with that splendid patriotism and courage with which Japan astonished the world. A perusal of it makes it easy to understand how remote the Russian chances of success were against a navy actuated by the feelings voiced by the author.

GREATER ROME. A GOVERNMENT Bill just laid before the "Camera de' Deputati," according to a Rome correspondent, asks for a large money grant for enabling the Municipality of Rome to go on with city improvements on a large scale. It is generally admitted that the present city boundaries are too narrow, the scarcity of desirable residences being an old-standing complaint. For people who are compelled permanently to live in Rome on a limited income, it is next to impossible to find comfortable lodgings, as rents have gone up formidably within the last few years. In fact, there is only one-quarter of the city that corresponds to modern requirements of decent houses *viz.*, the Ludovisi quarter in the north of the city. But these more elegant houses are almost exclusively taken up by hotels and boarding houses, and are therefore reserved for visitors. The principal source of the evil is, that the long rows of houses built twenty-five years ago in the western regions and beyond the Tiber, are of such flimsy construction that they make the impression of neglected ruins and are in such a miserable state of repair that only the profligate poor are content to live there. Nor can it be said that more recent additions, the new streets just outside the Porta Salaria offer desirable accommodation. What is chiefly wanted is a sufficient supply of suburban residences for the middle classes. They could easily be provided for, if the adjoining parts of the Campagna were included in the City precincts. As in other countries, building at some distance from the present city boundaries ought to be encouraged, in order to induce traders and others to fill up the spaces thus indicated. But such is not the custom there. The City Council sees its glory in costly street improvements near the Centre with a view of adding, by new imposing buildings, to the splendour of the Eternal City. The argumentation that the ever-increasing traffic demands such thoroughfares is by no means convincing. The passages between the Pantheon and the Piazza Navona are not so overcrowded as to justify the destruction of that precious old corner between these two edifices. But projects that have a pathetic ring about them, easily find favour with the communal and municipal councils, while the suburban extension schemes are only supported by the commonplace arguments of sanitary progress. The time has not come yet for modern Rome to seek its glory in the creation of healthy, airy and attractive suburbs rather than in additional sites on the old classic soil.

GERMANY AND EUROPE. IT will come as a surprise to no one that Germany declines to take part in the discussion on the limitation of armaments which is expected at the Hague Conference. Europe is nervous today and Germany most nervous of all the Powers. King Edward's holiday trip has evoked grumblings on the part of the Berlin press which has, of late, become so outspoken that Prince von Bulow has called for a more sober attitude. Germany has good reason to regard the present trend of events with a certain amount of chagrin. Despite the attempts of influential individuals to bring about a national friendship, England and Germany have long regarded each other with veiled distrust and the success of the recent tour, showing as it has done the kindly regard which the races of Southern Europe have for our sovereign, has led Germany into a perfectly reasonable fear of isolation. To a great degree she is already isolated, for the courts of Europe rarely see eye to eye with Berlin and certain little affairs in recent history have caused the impression that it is best to beware. Germany cannot be blamed therefore for refusing to discuss a topic which is regarded as dangerous and unlikely to lead to any practical results. It is strange that any country should. It is fortunate that the announcement has not been longer deferred. In diplomatic language members of the Government stated that certain retrenchments were made in view of the possible decision of the Hague Conference. In the language of the man in the street, Germany's atttitude was awaited for if Germany stands out the many platitudes can only lead to the laying down of warships and perhaps, increased activity to delight the workers at Woolwich. As regards Prince von Bulow's reference to the Anglo-French *entente* and the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* it was a necessary adjunct to his statement on the Hague Conference. As regards the meeting of King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel it but pointed out that a friendly meeting which was carried out so unostentatiously gives no cause for the solemn shaking of political heads. If Germany is becoming isolated no blame attaches to Great Britain which is only enjoying the effects of being better understood and, shall we say, more appreciated.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL. THE determination of a site for the Australian federal capital is still apparently little nearer than it was when the Commonwealth was founded. Sir John Forrest, who, with Mr. Carruthers, is endeavouring to bring about a settlement, declares that New South Wales is the obstructionist, that her press and people are afflicted with a spirit of parochialism and will object to any locality not situated within her State borders. They do not want the place to be accessible by sea or to be approached except in such manner as they think fit. But as Sir John Forrest has pointed out, the federal capital will belong to Australia and no state shall have any right whatever to prevent outlet or inlet to it, either from the sea or from any adjoining State. And it is further shown that if New South Wales would but act in conjunction with other States in the effort to decide upon the site, there need be no further delay. Meantime the Empire is losing patience over the endless quibbling which still goes on over a question which should have been settled long ago.

THE Amir had not left Kabul on the 20th instant upon his projected tour. The Sirdars, Nasrullah, Umar Jan and Inayatullah are with His Highness.

THE IMMUNITY from plague which Afghanistan has hitherto boasted appears to be now seriously threatened, as the disease has made its appearance in some of the villages at the mouth of the Khyber Pass.

THE turbulent little kingdom of Dir is for once free from disturbance, the Khan and his brother having patched up what appears likely to be a permanent agreement with each other, the two ruling separate parts of the State.

THE fifth chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Lord Chancellor has appointed the Right Rev. Edward Noel Hodges, D.D. recently Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Durham, and formerly Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, to the rectory of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounted to Rs. 1,967, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 195. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 21,141, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 2,936.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounted to Rs. 6,257, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,902. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 57,183, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 8,465.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th March, amounted to Rs. 28,917, being an increase on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 6,342. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th March were Rs. 2,76,971, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,10,782.

THE long-talked of scheme for starting a five-thousand horse-power electric installation in connection with the Bara Doab Canal Falls for supplying Lahore with electric lighting and fans is now before the Punjab Government for final sanction and the promoters hope to be able to commence work next autumn, in which case Lahore may look forward to having electricity laid in its streets by the spring of 1904. The much larger scheme for developing thirty-thousand horse-power from the Jumna river above the Kalsi Bridge in Dehra Dun is not quite so far advanced but bids fair also to materialise shortly. Surveys have been made and the United Provinces Government are understood to have approved of the main idea of the scheme and are now about to undertake a detailed investigation to determine the precise conditions upon which the concession may issue. That scheme is to supply power to Delhi and is strongly backed.

THE *Tribune* observes that there will be one figure at the Colonial Conference who is neither a Premier nor a Colonial representative, and who must yet—we say it with as little prejudice to Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Deakin as to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself—carry an overwhelming weight in its councils. It is characteristic of the Liberal spirit in Imperial affairs that now for the first time India should have her spokesman, and none will question Mr. John Morley's competence for the task of defending the interests of the great dependency which Lord Curzon once described as "the pivot and centre of the British Empire." This fact will have especial interest for Dr. Jameson, who has perhaps not fully realised the fact that the idea of a preferential tariff has to be reconciled not only with the Free Trade system of the Mother country, now in the zenith of its marvellous success, but the system, practically one of Free Trade, obtaining throughout that larger part of the Britains beyond the seas which does not enjoy the privileges of self-government. None admires more than we do the freedom of radical experimentation which is enjoyed among our Antipodean kinsmen ; but the extremist Socialist who ever followed the gay flag of the late Mr. Richard Seddon might hesitate before the revolution implied in the proposal to apply Protectionism to entrepots like Hong Kong and to build a tariff fence round the coasts of India.

THE *Morning Post's* correspondent writes from Rome (April 7) :—The "Italian tourist office," which states that it is "preoccupied of (*sic*) the exaggerated news spread abroad about the railway disservice (*sic*) in Italy," begs correspondents "to make known some results which demonstrate the transitoriness of the evil." I gladly lay this remarkable document before the readers of the *Morning Post*, who will note with pleasure that the "tourist office" in question has cultivated the art of writing our language with a literary grace which deserves recognition. Here, in the English of the original is the "tourist office's" statement :—"The causes which have given place in Italy to the so said railway question, are chiefly two—the unavoidable hasty way with which in short more than one month, from the date of the law, was necessary to provide to the organisation of the service upon a snare, which on the first July 1905, was 10625 kilometers long, and the condition in which the lines and the wheely material were delivered from the exercising companies. In this year and a half of exercise the former of the above related causes might be entirely got off, the ransom of the lines of the Societa delle Meridionali and of the Societa Veneta, which have extended the snare of the State of km. 2463, had not, of course, delayed the gradual and definitive regulation of the great management ; however, on this sight, if any modifications to the present arrangements will be necessary, it can be said that the more and the better are already done." For the sake of those who have not had the advantage of learning English in the "Italian tourist office" it may be well to explain that *rete*, the Italian word used figuratively for the railway system, means literally a "net," which becomes in the high style of the document a "snare." Presented in this literary form the arguments of the "tourist office" are doubly conclusive.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL. I see that the project of a statue of Lord Clive set on foot by Lord Curzon is deeply resented in certain quarters. The ill-humour with which the proposal has been received is partly owing to the fact of its having emanated from the late Viceroy to whom this country, as represented by a vast majority of educated Indians, bears no love. I dare say a statue of Clive occupying a prominent position in Calcutta would be regarded as a standing affront by those Bengalees who are saturated with feelings of hatred and indignation against the Britisher and his rule. When it is an article of their creed that the foreign government is the source of all their woes, they are not expected to regard without grave offence a memorial in their midst to the hero of Plassey, the conqueror who laid the foundation of the British rule in India. The Shivaji cult, which expresses itself in the annual celebration of the wonderful exploits of this great freebooter, harmonizes best with their patriotism, and I should not be surprised if a counter-movement were started to raise a monument to him in Calcutta and other Indian towns. It is the duty of a people to single out its national heroes for adoration, and Indians will deserve every encouragement in any efforts they may make to exalt such of their men as are really great. But to draw the line at Swadeshi heroes only would be wilfully depriving themselves of the elevating influence of the great men of other nationalities. It is not that Clive himself is in need of a monument. Of no man can it be said more truly than of him, *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice !* Clive was one of the greatest on earth, and it is only to our own advantage that we should cherish his memory. He was not immaculate—very few men are, even among the great. If it were to be insisted that they must be faultless before a monument might be raised to them, Westminster Abbey would have to be denuded of the effigies of many of the illustrious dead who adorn that sanctum.

TRUMPERY OBJECTIONS. It is a childish objection to urge that by the fraud which he practised on Omichand he has forfeited the admiration which is naturally called forth by the splendour and magnificence of his achievements. If it were admitted that in certain circumstances it is perfectly justifiable to oppose villainy by fraud, it was justified by the villainy of Omichand. Issues of vital importance, perhaps the fate of an empire, depended upon the fulfilment by him of his solemn engagement. He threatened betrayal at a critical moment, unless a phenomenal price, in addition to the enormous gain he had already been promised, was agreed to be paid. I am not sorry that the man was completely foiled in his attempt to levy a heavy blackmail. Sir John Malcolm defends the action of Clive, and Macaulay condemns it. But his very condemnation of Clive's failings lends an additional value to his cordial appreciation of his greatness as a military genius and an administrator. He readily concedes "his right to an honourable place in the estimation of posterity," and says: "His name stands high on the roll of conquerors. But it is found in a better list, in the list of those who have done and suffered much for the happiness of mankind." It may accord with a debased and perverted patriotism to cavil at the builder of the Indian Empire. But the critics must not forget that they owe their very enlightenment, as well as the security which some of them enjoy in spite of their excesses, to the rule which he founded. If the country has long been rid of Siraj-ud-Dowlahs, it is due, in no small measure, to the genius of Clive. But India has been used so long to the blessings of a well-ordered, if not a very liberal and sympathetic, government, that quite a number of my compatriots give no thought to the miseries of misrule which existed in former days. If they were only to consider, they would see that Clive deserves their gratitude, as well as admiration. At the very least, I do not like it to be thought that my countrymen are absolutely lacking in appreciation of great achievements and transcendant merit.

THE COLONIES AND THE CINDERELLA OF THE EMPIRE. The British Empire has grown to its present dimensions very gradually and almost unconsciously. It has been in the making ever since the days of Elizabeth. While it was thus growing, as if by a natural process of evolution, hardly any thought was bestowed, until recent years, on devising a bond of union between its component parts scattered all over the world, on a basis more secure and substantial than that of mere sentiment. The empire, with respect to its colonies, is very loosely held together, and the object of the Colonial Conference is that the colonies may, with the Mother Country, form themselves into an organic whole, having a common concern in the maintenance of the empire, and presenting in time of danger an united front to the world. It is urged that the colonies, in conjunction with Great Britain, should have some commercial, as well as political, interests in common ; developing by that means a co-ordination of feeling and begetting a healthy pride in being children of the same empire, such as was implied in the phrase, *Civis Romanus sum*. There is some soreness in India, the Cinderella of the empire, that she was not allowed a voice at the Conference, being just permitted an indirect representation on sufferance by an agent from the India Office who may be described, in legal parlance, as being there simply to watch the case on behalf of India. The self-governing colonies of the empire stand upon a different footing altogether from its dependencies, and this was primarily a conference for the establishment of mutual co-operation between them on some recognised principle. There is, indeed, some cogency in this argument which has been advanced in a thoughtful paper appearing from the pen of Lord Milner in the *National Review*. He fully recognises that India occupies a unique position in the Imperial system ; but he observes that the reason for the apparent indifference towards India is that the relations of India and the other dependencies to Great Britain are not in question on this occasion. The dependencies, standing on an altogether different plane, and having no voice in the regulation of their internal affairs, much less their foreign relations, have no place at the Conference ; even if it were styled, as is generally suggested, Imperial Conference. India can only hope to be included in the comity of British colonies, if self-government on colonial lines were given to it. But that day, if it will ever come, is exceedingly remote, and, if we were to accept the opinion of Lord Milner, it will never come, as he says of all British possessions like India : "we may lose them or retain them, but we can never retain them as anything but dependencies." Leaving aside the great importance of India as an integral part of the empire, and also admitting the force of the argument that it can have no interest in the Conference, in the sense in which the Colonies have it, there is, nevertheless, one question of absorbing interest to India, which likewise affects Great Britain and all her colonies, namely, that of emigration, which entitles India to an effectual representation, so far at least as that question is concerned at the deliberations of the predominant partners of the empire. It is conceivable, however, that the Friends in Council would not like to provoke a jarring note by introducing a question in which inherent right and powerful self-interest are in violent conflict ; and, therefore, the very question which would justify the inclusion of India offers an effectual bar to its claim being allowed at the council of the empire.

IMPERIALISM, TRUE AND FALSE. Whatever may be thought of the superficial unrest agitating fractions, here and there, of the Indian community, the vast masses of the people of India are loyal and law-abiding, and I suppose they will be willing to partaker in any movement which has for its object the dissemination of vivid truths about the extent and resources of the empire, and the creation of a moral bond of brotherhood between its subjects. We may support, therefore, the meeting held at the Guildhall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to inaugurate a fund for promoting a better knowledge of the empire in schools throughout the empire. As I have previously observed, a holiday once a year will not foster imperial sentiment of the right sort, simply because it is called Empire Day. The empire was not the creation of a day. It was not a particular event called into being at a particular time, and therefore, an arbitrary day set apart for its celebration cannot awaken memories such as are aroused, for instance, by the day of the American Independence or the fall of the Bastille. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Prime Minister has declared in the House of Commons that he does not see that sufficient interest was taken in Empire Day to justify official recognition. The Guildhall movement, however, if rightly directed, will help to foster a sentiment which may prove a living moral force. I do not care for the imperialism which is fanned into flame by the waving of the Union Jack at schools, by playing at soldiers, or the chanting of songs of the blood and thunder order. I should deprecate the imperial idea which provokes arrogance and a thirst for domination and aggression. As for India, the Imperial sentiment can be cultivated best by admitting her to a fair partnership in the concerns of the empire, and by recognizing the rights of British subjects, white, black, or brown, all over the Empire.

A NOTEWORTHY CHARITY. It will always be my happiness to invite attention to examples of love, charity or self-sacrifice among my countrymen which are not generally known to the public. My object will not be so much to extol the quiet workers (there is too much of trumpet-blowing now-a-days) as to obtain more sympathy and support for their work by giving publicity to it. There is a noble institution in Ahmedabad, bearing the name of one of its pas worthies, Mahipatram Rupram, a notable reformer of his day, which, within its own compass, is doing a world of good. I have gleaned some very interesting particulars about it from an up-country journal. The institution maintains and educates poor orphans and other helpless children, both boys and girls ; takes charge of foundlings and rears them up, teaches useful occupations to the juveniles, and sends them forth into the world equipped with the means of earning an honest livelihood. The blind and the cripple are provided with a confortable home, and a separate block is to be erected for such widows as, having foresworn marriage, are willing to come under its roof. Indeed, the managers announced so far back as 1893 that they would be willing to offer an asylum to widows who did not want to re-marry, but it is surprising that not a single one has yet responded to it. I do not know why the management has debarred widows desiring to re-marry from the benefits of the home. It cannot be that an institution perpetuating the name of a social reformer, and conducted on enlightened principles, is opposed to widow re-marriage. It cannot be that the managers, while they are keenly alive to the moral evil of enforced widowhood, and have generously provided for the care and upkeep of foundlings who, in a majority of cases, are the direct result of this evil, should be willing to impose an interdict on such unfortunates as might desire to break through the iron custom. But it may be that they are afraid to run counter to the current of popular feeling in this respect which, I dare say, is very strong in Gujerat, lest they might deter the orthodox from aiding the institution. The total number of children and infirm persons supported by the charity is over 200, while the capital aggregates about Rs. 70,000. That so many persons should be brought up to a clean and healthy way of living, by an institution of somewhat slender resources, is no small credit to it and no small gain to the local community. The Government have been giving it their own share of assistance from the public funds, and further aid from private individuals will only extend the sphere of its usefulness.

DION.

BOMBAY CHAUFFEURS.

The Government Educational Grant.

EXPERT OPINIONS.

The announcement, made yesterday, that the Governor's Council had ordered the establishment of a training class for chauffeurs at the Victoria Technical Institute, has met with general approval among the leading motor-car dealers of the Presidency town.

Interviewed by a representative of this paper, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Managing Director of the Bombay Motor Car Company, declared that the proposal was a step in the right direction. "Perhaps," said he, "the scheme hardly goes far enough ; that, however, is the only fault one can possibly find with it. A chauffeur should be classed as an Engineer, not as merely a skilled artizan, and he should have a year's technical training, including a thorough insight into the mechanism of the motor-car, such as cells and batteries and Magneto-Electric ignitions, and he should then be apprenticed to some firm of motor experts. He should go into a workshop where he would have every facility for studying breakdowns, their causes and rectification. A year spent in this way would be none too much. He might then return to the school, to obtain proficiency in driving and to secure a certificate. We ourselves undertake the instruction of chauffeurs ; but it is extremely difficult to secure the right class of men. It is one of our greatest difficulties to obtain honest, sober, intelligent drivers. Some of the riff-raffs of Bombay enter themselves as qualified chauffeurs, and as regards the average European driver,—well, as far as India is concerned, the variety is frequently quite impossible. The new project of the Government will eventually, I hope, induce an entirely different and a better class of men to enter the profession. A second class Engineer is sometimes considered well paid at Rs 100 per month ; but a good chauffeur can easily earn Rs 200 and more, and there should be no difficulty, therefore, in securing the right kind of person for the work."

Mr. N.M. Marshall of Messrs Marshall and Hayner, Rampart Row and Woodhouse Bridge Road, was also interviewed by our representative. "It is a capital innovation," said Mr. Marshall ; "it is just the very thing that was wanted. Most illiterate people come into our workshops as chauffeurs and as motor mechanics, and it is certainly impossible for an illiterate person to become thoroughly qualified. The young men of the respectable classes seem to regard the work of a chauffeur as derogatory. They seem to think of it as being akin to the duties of a coachman, or footman. It is no such thing, however, and it is to be hoped that the Government scheme will open their eyes to the respectability and desirability of the chauffeur's calling. A great majority of the Bombay chauffeurs were trained by my partner, Mr. Harper, for he had a good deal of work to do in this respect before he joined me in business."

Mr. P. C. Sawyer, of Messrs Hill, Sawyer and Co., of Madows Street, said :—"It is very difficult to get sufficient really reliable drivers to meet the demand, so rapid is the growth of the motor industry in this locality. They are, in fact, at a premium. We are continually admitting apprentices into our workshop, and we teach them first the mechanism of the car and then how to drive it ; but they usually stay with us six months only, and they then go away to take up positions as expert chauffeurs. Six months' training is too little by far, and the employers of half-trained men must have some trouble with them in the long run. We like, if possible, to secure the services of those who have been trained as mechanics for a few years in the workshops of a railway company, for as a rule, they make good chauffeurs ; but the Technical Institute should turn out even better men than these. At present any one can obtain a license to drive a motor-car, and this results in a good many mishaps. Temporary licenses only should be granted to untrained drivers. No one should have a permanent license until he has passed a test of efficiency."

THE Russian *Bourse Gazette* is alarmist, says a Home paper. Basing itself on the suggestion of a leading Paris organ that French capital should be invested in the Baghdad Railway, it arrives at the absurd conclusion that France is about to betray Russian interests in Persia.

MAJOR E. H. HILLS, C. M. G., Chief of the Topographical Survey Department in the Colonial Office, who started for Mombassa in January last to inspect and report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Survey Departments now working in British East Africa, arrived in Colombo on the 26th instant having completed the work, and he will now make a similar inspection in Ceylon.

THE OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

SPEECH BY PRINCE VON BULOW.

Germany and the Limitation of Armaments.

AVOIDING A DANGEROUS TOPIC.

ENTENTES AND RAPPROCHEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The German Reichstag was crowded yesterday in expectation of a speech by Prince von Bulow on the situation in Europe.

Prince von Bulow announced that Germany would not participate in the discussion on the limitation of armaments at the Hague Conference on the ground that such discussion was dangerous and was not likely to lead to any practical results.

He deprecated nervous press comment on the subject of the conclusion of *ententes* supposed to be hostile to Germany declaring that the meeting of King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel was perfectly natural. The friendship between England and Italy, he continued, was not thereby compatible with the Triple Alliance, but was useful and desirable.

Prince von Bulow regarded the prospect of the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* without anxiety.

Referring to France and Morocco, he anticipated a gradual disappearance of mistrust and gladly noted that at present there were no contentious questions outstanding between England and Germany.

He emphasized that Germany always acted on the principle of securing peace by readiness for war, but, he said, "Germany has never abused, and will not abuse, her strength."

He was perfectly aware of the difficulties and dangers of Germany's geographical position, but the best way of overcoming those difficulties was to concentrate their strength and to be prepared unitedly to defend their peace and honour.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs has proceeded to Berlin to confer with Prince von Bulow on the International situation.

The English papers pay tribute to the moderation and wisdom and straightforwardness of Prince Bulow's statement, and recognise the justice of his disarmaments from a German point of view. They admit that almost every country must be the guardian of its own interests. The *Morning Post* urges an immediate reconsideration of the British schemes as regards Military and Naval reductions as an answer to Prince Bulow's announcement.

PRINCE VON BULOW ON PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Awaiting Anglo-Russian Negotiations.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Prince von Bulow in his speech in the Reichstag stated that Germany in Persia only claims freedom of movement commercially without any political *arriere pensee* and, relying on the assurances spontaneously given from both quarters concerned, Germany awaits without anxiety the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian negotiations regarding Persia.

THE KING'S TOUR.

On the Way Home.

MEETING WITH THE KING OF ITALY.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

King Victor Emmanuel met King Edward's train outside Rome, and had a ten minutes' interview with the British Sovereign.

This is regarded in Rome as giving a marked emphasis to the close relations existing between the two countries.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Discussion on Preference Opened.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, APRIL 30

The Colonial Conference has discussed the question of Preferential Trade.

Sir W. Laurier opened the discussion and Mr. Deakin followed.

The debate is likely to last over to-morrow.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Lord Strathcona presided at the Canada Club's Banquet given to the Premiers yesterday evening. Responding to the toast of the Imperial Forces Lord Tweedmouth said that it was not sufficient for the Empire to trust its security to Great Britain only and appealed to the Over Sea Dominions to join in making the Navy strong.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Morley and the Deputation.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Morley received this afternoon the Deputation regarding the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance.

The Secretary of State was most sympathetic, and promised to make representations to General Botha.

MOROCCAN TELEGRAPHS.

Government Monopoly Claimed.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Tangier wires that the Maghzen has informed the Powers that all Telegraphs, including wireless installations, are a Govern ment monopoly.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Result and Latest Betting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The result of the Race for the two thousand guineas are as follows:—

Slieve Gallion	1
Bezonian	2
Linacre	3

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

The following is the latest betting :—

4 to 11 Slievo

11 to 1 Bezonian

16 to 1 Linacre

1 to 6 Special

From 5 to 4 to 2 to 1 against Stick up, Gallect. Welkin, Rockbourne, Weathercock, Black Apponyi.

KING OF THE BELGIANS AT PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The King of the Belgians is officially visiting Paris. He lunched with President Fallieres who referred to the sympathy of the Government and people of the Republic towards the King.

OUTRAGE IN GUATEMALA.

Attempt to Blow up President Cabrera.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Conspirators in Guatemala exploded a mine laid in the roadway as President Cabrera drove past, killing the horses attached to the carriage and an officer. The President escaped uninjured.

MR. HALDANE AND AN IMPERIAL ARMY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Mr. Haldane referring to the progress the idea of an Imperial Army had made during the last few days he mentioned that he and Mr. Lyttelton had been closeted yesterday with Sir F. W. Borden discussing details.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Army Scheme Passed.

DIFFICULT SITUATION AVERTED.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Russian Duma has passed the War Minister's scheme for raising recruits by 193 votes to 129.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Discussion after Whitsuntide.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons, stated that the Indian Budget would be taken a week or ten days after the Whitsuntide recess.

A MAGISTRATE SUED FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Illegality of Warrant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 1.

A very fine point in law came up before Mr. Dalal, the Additional Sessions Judge, to-day, in the hearing of the case for Rs. 2,000 damages brought by Lalla Jamahir Mull, a Marwari Merchant, against Mr. Lalla Bahadur Lal, the Honorary Magistrate, for alleged wrongful issue of warrant of arrest under section 187 (c) of the Municipal Act, for having made default in payment of Municipal assessment, and was pursued through the city to the Kotwali where he was required to furnish surety before he was released. At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses for the prosecution and defence, Mr. Arundell, Barrister-at-law for the plaintiff, argued at great length on the illegality of the warrant inasmuch as Mr. Lalla Bahadur Lal, not being one of the Presiding Magistrates when orders were passed on original application, he had, under Section 75 (c), no jurisdiction and was not authorized as the person empowered to issue a warrant of arrest, and he had not, as required by Act 18 of 1850, exercised proper care and caution to entitle him to claim protection under that Act which required proof of jurisdiction.

Counsel quoted innumerable rulings in support of his arguments and held that the issue of the warrant in question was absolutely illegal.

Mr. Davies, Barrister-at-law, who appeared with Pundit Pirthinath, Pleader, for the defence, contended that as a member of the bench of Honorary Magistrates at Cawnpore, defendant acted in good faith, and in full belief that he had jurisdiction under the Act, the interpretation of which clearly implied that any Honorary Magistrate had jurisdiction and power to act in that capacity whether or not he was presiding on a bench at the time the orders were passed on the original application; and he quoted a *Gazette* of India Notification in corroboration of this argument that there was only one bench of Honorary Magistrates, the legal inference from which was that all Honorary Magistrates constituted that bench, and that the Act and *Gazette* Notification implied the same interpretation; and placing that interpretation on it defendant acted in good faith, and without malice. Mr. Davies pointed out that the specific charge in the plaint was that the warrant of arrest under section 187 (c) was illegal since under that section no warrant of arrest could issue, while the prosecution had made out no case for damages.

The case which is exciting great interest occupied the whole day, judgment being reserved.

THORBURN HIGH SCHOOL.

Bishop Warne on Female Education in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 1.

Bishop Warne, during his address on the occasion of the closing of the examinations of the Isabella Thoburn High School here yesterday said, while congratulating the Principal and Staff on the splendid results of the examination that it had become quite a customary thing in these provinces for a girl from the Isabella Thoburn College to stand first in each department of Government examinations. That in other countries this would not be so remarkable, but in India, where women had for centuries been denied the privileges of education the results achieved by the College were really very gratifying.

It has been decided by the War Office that when special reliefs are carried out between India and a Colony at Imperial expense, the voyage period will reckon as British service, and not Indian service, towards deferred pay and pension.

THE ARBUTHNOT PROSECUTION.

Accused Refused Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day adjourned the further hearing of the case against Sir George Arbuthnot for a fortnight and directed accused to be remanded in custody refusing to grant bail. Sir Henry King at once proceeded to the High Court and applied for a revision of the order before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, but the petition was refused.

LATER.

The following is the order delivered by his Worship :—

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Powell, has presented before me three charges against Sir George Arbuthnot. They all of them disclose, if the facts are proved, offences of a very serious nature and naturally the Court required to deliberate considerably upon the charges that were put before it. I understood on Monday that there was some inclination on the part of the prosecution to allow the accused, if substantial bail was furnished, to be released, but having regard to the importance of this case I was not altogether satisfied whether that course could be pursued and I took time to consider the matter. Yesterday I held no enquiry about the matter at all. There seems to have been some misapprehension as to what occurred yesterday. I did not see the accused and I held no enquiry whatever ; but what happened was that before just as I was coming into Court Sir Henry King, Mr. Powell and Mr. Short appeared in Chambers and made certain proposals with regard to the bail that accused should furnish. It was understood that these proposals should stand over till to-day and as I was not altogether satisfied with regard to the matter I enquired Mr. Powell what his instructions were and if those responsible for the prosecution would be prepared to entertain such proposals. I understand now from Mr. Powell that those responsible for the prosecution are not prepared to entertain the proposals of such a nature at all. The ground is cleared. Therefore I have only to deal with this case in the ordinary manner as criminal cases are proceeded with. The allegations that are made against the accused are of a very serious character. I think it is my duty under the circumstances to direct, as Sir George Arbuthnot has surrendered without process, that he be now arrested and that he be remanded to custody, and to fix the hearing of this case at the earliest possible date that Mr. Powell can tell me he is prepared to go on with it. I should like myself to go on with on Monday if he is ready. The case after some it discussion was adjourned to this day fortnight,

The following is the full report of the proceedings in the High Court this afternoon on the application made to the High Court before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer to revise the order of the Magistrate. Mr. N. Grant, instructed by Messrs King and Josselyn appeared to make the application. Mr. E. B. Powell, instructed by Messrs. Short and Bewes, opposed.

Mr. Grant in making the application said that the matter arose out of the insolvency of Messrs, Arbuthnot and Co, Charges having been made against Sir George Arbuthnot of cheating, criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust. An Application had been made by Sir Henry King to release Sir George Arbuthnot on bail. final orders had been passed that morning by the Magistrate. The order was in these terms :—"On the allegations made before me by the Public Prosecutor I take cognizance of these cases under section 190, clause (c) and direct that accused, Sir George Arbuthnot who is now in Court to be arrested in respect of offences under sections 430, 406, 409, 417, I. P. C., and he be detained in custody under section 344 I. P. C. until the 14th day of May 1907, to which date the further hearing of these cases is adjourned. I decline to grant in these cases bail. In some of them most serious allegations are made against the accused relating to non-bailable offences. In my opinion it would be hazardous in the extreme to grant bail to a person who is stated to be desirous of leaving India."

Counsel submitted that under the circumstances the Magistrate had not properly exercised the discretion vested in him. There was no reason to believe that Sir George Arbuthnot had any idea of leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the intention of evading justice. His Lordship was conversant with all the facts of the case. He had before him the circumstances and had released Sir George Arbuthnot on bail.

Mr. Grant said :—There was a mistake in connection in this matter. It had been used as a peg on which to hang great many things which were not true. It must be remembered that his Lordship was at that time acting as Insolvency Commissioner. He had to bear this in mind and also the fact that the Court in England had asked him to act in aid of, and auxiliary to, the English Court. At the time when the matter was before him it had nothing to do with a criminal case. Mr. Grant continuing, said that if his Lordship had thought for a moment Sir George Arbuthnot intended to evade his creditors and leave the jurisdiction of the Court he would not have passed such an order as he did. If Sir George Arbuthnot had wished to abscond he would have done so long ago. There was no reason to suppose that if his Lordship released him on bail he would break that bail and leave the jurisdiction of the Court. The matter was entirely in his Lordship's discretion. Counsel did not think it necessary to review the facts of the case. No evidence had yet been recorded. There was no reason to suppose that the charges would inevitably lead to conviction so as to induce the accused to believe that unless he got out of the jurisdiction of the court he would be certain to be put in prison. Peculiar circumstances had arisen in this case. The accused had been obliged to engage another solicitor owing to the present charges. It would be extremely inconvenient for Sir Henry King with all the circumstances of this exceedingly complicated case unless every facility was given him for doing so. If accused was kept in jail he would have to go down there to take instructions. Possibly he would be compelled to have a large quantity of books taken there from Arbuthnot and Co. Counsel concluded by repeating there was no reason to suppose that Sir George Arbuthnot would abscond. He was prepared to offer every substantial security.

Mr. E. B. Powell, in supporting the Magistrate's order said:—His Lordship would see that the charges in the Police Court, were much more serious than those his Lordship had to deal with in the Insolvency Court The temptation to the accused, when these charges were pending over him, not to come forward to meet them would be very great and the inducements of his friends must and would necessarily operate on his mind and tend to influence him to keep away. His Lordship saw also that the Magistrate had thought the matter over very carefully. He had taken three days to consider what he would do and had come to the conclusion that he could not admit him to bail. It had been urged before the Magistrate that as the Insolvency Court had directed he should give bail for Rs. 15,000 it would be frustrating the order of his Lordship to refuse to grant bail. The Insolvency Court, however, had nothing to do with the present proceedings. Its order had been made in connection with the insolvency proceedings. The charges, he was then asked to answer, had reference to insolvency and were far less serious than the present charges, as under them he could only be sent, to the Debtors' Jail for two years. In the present case, however, the charges were cheating with reference to a very considerable sum of money, breach of trust with reference to the Madras Equitable Assurance Corporation, breach of trust with reference to Arbuthnot's Industrials and also that he committed the offence under Section 477 (a) of the Indian Penal Code. These were all very serious charges. Practically his Lordship had had all the evidence before him. So far as the charge in connection with the Equitable Assurance Corporation went the evidence relating to it was all on paper. Sir George Arbuthnot had admitted the facts. Therefore it seemed to him that the case was absolutely proved. This was a case in which he did not intend to call any other evidence but what had been proved before his Lordship, except formal evidence as to the sums of money delivered over to the accused, the dates of the order that it was to be invested in Government Securities. The fact that he did not invest it and that in the meantime he had made use of the money. His Lordship, however, had not heard that although Sir George Arbuthnot was ordered to invest Rs. 75,000 in Government Security Rs. 89,000 was ordered to be held by him for the purpose of paying claims, while at the time of the insolvency there was not Rs. 89,000 either in his own coffers or in his bank account and that he had used this money which was held by him for the purpose of paying claims himself. This was indefensible. If a merchant could do this, wherein lays the difference between him and a post-clerk who took a small sum of money and used it temporarily in the hope that he would be able to repay it? His Lordship knew the man (who had done this had frequently been convicted for that offence. Finally, he submitted that in the proceedings as they stood no defence could possibly be raised in that case. Considering the seriousness of the charges he submitted that the magistrate's order was justified.

Mr. Nugent Grant said that it was a question for the Magistrate to decide whether these facts, admitted or proved, constituted offences with which Sir Gorge Arbuthnot was charged. What appeared to have operated on the Magistrate's mind in refusing bail was the fact that Sir George Arbuthnot was desirous of leaving India. In matter of fact Sir George Arbuthnot was desirous leaving India for the purpose of obeying his Lordship's directions to attend the Insolvency proceedings in England,

His Lordship said that he had given no such directions. So for as he could see the whole matter was utterly misunderstood. He did not want Sir George Arbuthnot to leave India for the purpose of attending the proceedings at home or any other purpose.

On the contrary he had stated that he would under certain circumstances keep him here.

Mr. Nugent Grant said that Sir George Arbuthnot had intended to go home to appear before the creditors there, but in view of the present proceedings he had not the slightest intention of doing so. He was willing to give security which would ensure his appearance in Court. If bail were granted there was not the least chance of the ends of justice being defeated.

His Lordship rejected the petition.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of Arbuthnot and Co. was held in the Victoria Hall yesterday. Only some 14 creditors were present. Mr. Read, the Official Assignee, presided. He said the only matter to had to put before the meeting was the question of the appointment of a special manager for the next two months. He added it was possible he might have to go to England in connection with the insolvency. It was thought by some of the leading creditors whom he had consulted that both with a view to coming to an amicable arrangement with the English Trustee in Bankruptcy and facilitating the working of such an arrangement, and also with a view of realisation of some of the most important assets it would be wise for him to go home to confer with the English Trustee to decide upon some joint line of action. He could see great advantages in this course. He had cabled to the Trustee, when he received an answer, if it was thought necessary and desirable he proposed to go home. In that case it would be necessary for him to put some one in sole control in Madras. He proposed to appoint a gentleman who was now doing the bulk of the work in connection with the winding up of the business of the insolvent firm viz., Mr. A. H. Willman. He proposed the appointment should be for two months on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month.

In reply to a question Mr. Read said Mr. Willman would have no power to sell any of the assets. He would confine himself to the work of receiving the outstandings due to the estate, closing accounts, winding up of different departments which were to be closed, writing up of books and generally supervising the whole office. There was besides a great deal of correspondence between Madras and London which he would have to conduct. He would consult the present directors of the Industrials on all matters of importance. This concluded the business of the meeting.

AUNDH COMMISSION.

Further Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 1.

Vasodev Ganesh Diviakar *pujaree*, on cross-examined, stated that the *purnima* ceremony is held in honour of the Karad goddess. This goddess was originally in Karad, but is now at Aundh. There is a separate establishment to perform her worship. There is also a *Karkun* who keeps her accounts. His name is Sowlaram Pandoo. Narayen Khandoo, superintendents the Karad goddess ceremony. It is the practice for the *pujaree* to receive the Karad expenses either the day before or on *purnima* day. I do not know which *Karkun* paid me on this *purnima* day. I cannot recognise the writing of Narayen Khandoo. Mahdeo had gone on leave on *purnima* day as he sprained his leg. He applied for leave but did not wait till it was sanctioned. He left a substitute. This man used to perform the morning and evening worship. He did not perform the day worship on *purnima* day, as he did not know the family worship of the Chief to the Karad goddess. The day ceremony on *purnima* lasts two hours. The *Nowrathra* ceremony is bigger than *purnima* ceremony. The Chief must be present. He was not present at the last ceremony, but was in 1905. On the last *purnima* day he was also not present.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Judgment on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

In the Punjab Chief Court Mr. Justice Shah Din heard the Appeal of Ahsan Ullah against the Judgment of Mr. Martinian, Sessions Judge, Delhi, who had sentenced the Appellant to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 for an offence against the Excise Act, namely, for being in illegal possession of cocaine. The Magistrate had originally sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Alweyne Turner, the Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister, for the Appellant.

It appeared that the Appellant bailed from Delhi and resided in Kishenganj. A Sub-Inspector of Police at Sonipat came to know privately that a Delhi merchant was in the habit of sending to Germany for cocaine, for sale, through the Sonipat Post Office, and set a watch for the messenger who came from Delhi to fetch the parcels from Sonipat. This led to the capture of the Appellant with 25 packets in his *shadar*. Before the Magistrate, Ahsan Ullah admitted that the parcels containing 128 bottles and 450 packets with 34 3/4 ozs. were his, and said that he had been using cocaine privately for the last 17 years, and moreover, that he had sent for it in one order at eight different addresses and his manufacturer had posted to him at six different addresses. Though the accused pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, the Magistrate did not see that the man deserved any consideration, as such quantities of cocaine could not possibly be for private consumption. He also commented on the action of the Sonipat Post Office people in handing over parcels addressed to fictitious persons as they had done. The cocaine was probably for sale. The Magistrate thought there was evidence that the accused knew the law.

The Sessions Judge in his Judgment wrote that if Ahsan Ullah had acted in ignorance of the law, if the quantity of cocaine had been small or if he had bought cocaine locally for his own consumption, the fine would have been punishment enough, but that deliberate attempt had been made to evade the law by roundabout methods. The Sessions Judge's grounds for reducing the fine were that the accused must have paid something over Rs. 300 for the cocaine.

Mr. Justice Shah Din, taking into consideration the Appellant's age being 70 years, remitted the sentence of imprisonment passed by the Law Courts but increased the fine to one of Rs. 1,000.

THE STAFF RIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 1.

General Smith Derrien and Staff, accompanied by Officers from the Regiments stationed here, left yesterday morning by special train for Gulistan for the Staff Ride which will last till the 5th instant.

RAILWAY POLICE CHARGES.

Committee of Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

There arrived at Madras this morning the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., President ; Mr. C. J. Stephenson Moore, I. C. S, Inspector-General of Police Bengal; Mr. D. Ross Johnson, D. I. G. of Police United Provinces Railway Police and Secretary to the Commission which is engaged in inquiring into the distribution of the cost of Railway Police between Government and the various Railway Companies. They make a stay of three days in Madras and will then leave for Trichinopoly. During their stay here they will confer with Mr. F. Fawcett, Deputy Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, and of the Cirminal Intelligence Department, Mr. C. Brooke-Leggat, Supdt., Railway Police, Broad-guage Section, Major Bonham-Carter, R. E, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Police, and Mr. A. C. S. West, Superintendent Government Railway Police Narrow-guage section. They will inspect the Central Station, Royapuram and Egmore and the Salt Cotaure. Two days will be spent at Trichinopoly where they will confer with Mr. Priestley, Agent and Manager of this railway, and with other local officers of the Railway there. From Trichinopoly the Commission will go to Bangalore whence they will inspect the Mysore State Railway, then leave for Dharwar, inspect the Southern Mahratta Railway and confer with its officers. They will then visit Bombay, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Gorakhpore, at which centres they will discuss matters with the Agents of the respective Railways, the headquarters of which are located there ; eventually reaching Simla where they will write their report.

THE SITUATION IN BENGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY, 1.

A telegram from Naraingung, dated to-day, says : Every Jute Mill Manager in this district is being warned by his subordinates of impending trouble between Hindoos and Mahomedans and they express grave fears of the serious effect that this may have on the next season's jute crop.

A Dacca telegram also dated to-day says :—The following official letter was received by Babu Ananda Chandra Roy this morning. I have just heard from the Commissioner that everything is now perfectly quiet in Jamalpur and that there is not the smallest reason why Hindu gentlemen who have left their places should not return to their houses."

BENGAL HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

A Friendly Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

A conference of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans is to be held at the British India Rooms, on Friday evening, in connection with the recent disturbances at Jamalpur. The object of the conference is to take steps to promote good feeling and cordial relations between the two races.

HEAVY ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

Protest from European Firms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

A number of prominent European firms in Howrah have united in a protest to the Magistrate of Howrah against the recent heavy increase in the assessment of property which they consider most excessive and in the highest degree burdensome. Messrs. Orr, Dignum and Co., who have sent a letter on behalf of the firms in question, call upon Mr. Forest to explain the principle upon which the re-assessment has been made.

BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL IN MADRAS.

Met by "Bande Mataram" Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

Babu Bepin-Chandra Pal, one of the leaders of the Extremist party of the Congress politicians, arrived here yesterday from Bezwada and was met at the Basin Bridge Junction station by over 200 students of various local schools and colleges, who carried banners with "Bande Mataram" inscribed on them. Mr. Pal was greeted with loud cheers. There was not a single leader of the Indian community of Madras present on the platfrom. The students, however, conducted him in procession. The route to Georgetown was crowded with sightseers and at several stages Mr. Pal received congratulatory addresses.

VIRULENT PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

Distressing News from Jhelum and Rusool.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

Report from Jhelum states that Jhelum City has been placed out of bounds, on account of plague, for all troops in the station.

Plague is raging at Mang and Rusool wher the head works of the Jhelum Canal are, in consequence of which excavations have been stopped and about two thousand coolies employed by the Contractor there have been discharged. These coolies were imported from Nowshera side and were hard workers. The population of the village of Rusool was about one thousand, and out of these three hundred have died of plague. Four and five corpses are being buried together in a single grave on account of villagers refusing to dig graves.

STRANGE DEATH OF MR. P. MATHEWS.

Body Found In the Teesta River.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY, 1.

A young man named Percy Mathews, resident of Calcutta, went on Sunday last to Rakina to interview the Raj Kumar for the vacant post of Private Secretary. While there, Mathews, accompanied by a Raj servant, went to the Teesta River for a bath. The servant subsequently returned saying that the Sahib did not want him. As Mathews, however, did not return, a search was made and his body found in some three feet of water drifting with the current in the river.

His family suspect foul play.

Mathews was master in the La Martiniere in Calcutta.

CABLE PRESS RATES TO ADEN.

Reduced to Eight Annas.

We are officially informed that from 1st May 1907, the press rates for Aden and Perim via Bombay are reduced to eight annas per word.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, APRIL 30.

YESTERDAY, in response to the invitations of Mr. Thakorlal C. Munshi, the Honorary Secretary, Loka Hitechhu Sabha, Broach, a large gathering assembled to witness the pleasant ceremony of Prize Distribution to the successful students of the said School at about 5 p. m. in the Sabha School Hall. The hall was well decorated with flags and buntings for the occasion and a native band was in attendance to welcome the guests. This school was opened in 1885 by some young men under the advice of the then Revenue Commissioner, N. D. Mr. Sheppard who wished to see some sort of private enterprise in this direction. Indeed, 22 years ago when there was not so much education in Broach and there was only one High School under a very old and conservative Headmaster who did not wish that there should to be any sort of competition in his line, these young men had to struggle hard against very adverse circumstances, but by their perseverance and patience the institution has now become one of the best of its kind in Guzerat and the Director of Public Instruction once made a remark to that effect in one of his reports to the Government. The school at present teaches up to the first three standards. Formerly the school taught all the standards of the High School, but by some understanding with the Government, the upper classes of this school were abolished, while the Government did away with the lower standards from the Broach High School. Since then this school has been a regular feeder to the High School. It is very creditable for the school that it has been invariably highly spoken of by almost all the gentlemen, either European or Native, who had the occasion to visit the school. This school has always been fortunate in carrying away the High and the Middle School Scholarships, notwithstanding competition from other schools of the Zillah. Indeed it was a most pleasant evening for those who had the honour to be present at such a splendid occasion of prize-distribution of a private school. The Collector of Broach, Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, had kindly consented to give away the prizes and he came to the Sabha's School Hall at about 5-30 p.m., when the proceedings commenced. Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, the President of the Broach Municipality, who takes a very keen interest and active part in almost all the branches of the Broach Municipality and is well known for his zeal for primary education in Broach and is the Chairman of the Broach Municipal School Committee, is also a Chairman of the Sabha's School. He proposed Mr. Bagnell to the chair and in doing so he eulogized the interest taken by the Collector in Educational matters. Mr. Dave seconded the proposal and Mr. Bagnell took the chair amidst the cheers of the meeting. Mr. Ratanram A. Thanki, the Headmaster of the School, in company with his friend Mr. Surajram J. Thakar, the Manager of the School, read the report in which he mentioned how the Hon'ble Mr. Giles and Mr. Balakram, I. C. S., the then Assistant Collector of Broach were pleased with the work done. In his report he also remarked that there were certain Scholarships endowed by the leading citizens of Broach and that there were two prizes of Rs. 17 each given by the well known Desaiji family of Broach and by the late Sheth Premchand Roychand of Bombay. Besides these there are many prizes of smaller value given by other gentlemen of the town. Mr. R. B. Motilal also yesterday declared his wish and gave a prize of Rs. 10 in memory of his late lamented father Rao Bahadur Choonilal Venilal, C. I. E. Also two more gentlemen, one Mr. Naliarwala and the other Mr. Thakorlal the agent of the opium farmer at Broach, gave prizes in memory of their relatives. There were nearly 225 boys in school at present, and it is in a very flourishing condition.

The students recited some pieces from standard author sin English and Gujarati amongst which the part played by a young Parsee boy, of Roderick Dhu of the Lady of the Lake, was most excellent, looking to the age and education of the boy. The recitations being over, some of the boys performed Drill and Gymnastic exercises which well attracted the attention of the meeting. After this, prizes were distributed by the Collector, who then delivered a short but instructive speech in which he congratulated the Headmaster Mr. Thanki for conducting the school so ably, and advised the Managers of the School to keep up the Higher Standard of training and teaching in the School, as the school was a feeder to the local Government High School and as the High School was a feeder to the University; the young students should be well trained up. He further mentioned that he was pleased to see that the school was a popular one, as there were about seven scholarships and prizes by private gentlemen, and that the addition of two new prizes that day, bore testimony to the fact.

SWADESHISM IN KABUL.

Discountenanced by the Amir's Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

A curious story has reached the *Pioneer* from its Trans-Frontier correspondent.

It is stated that during the Amir's visit to India, members of his entourage became acquainted with the Swadeshi agitation in Bengal and were regaled with the usual unfounded and malicious stories regarding methods of manufacturing English sugar. These stories were carried back to Kabul with the result, so it is stated, that a Swadeshi agitation has broken out in the Capital of Afghanistan.

It is asserted that at a meeting of the Mullahs held recently it was resolved to be unlawful for Mahomedans to make use of sugar made in the way described, and that the use of all foreign-made goods is against public interests.

There was a heated discussion, and violent speeches are alleged to have been made against the Amir's recent innovation and his fondness for English goods.

It is further asserted that Sirdar Inayatullah Khan has been enquiring into the matter and that he has broken up further meetings of the Mullahs threatening that if they give any more trouble they will be severely punished.

Meanwhile twelve elephants belonging to His Majesty have been making several journeys between Peshawar and Jellalabad conveying large quantities of packing cases containing goods ordered, while in India, from the Calcutta and Bombay Firms. It is fairly clear, therefore, that the Amir does not intend to let any Swadeshi spirit trouble him.

NEW EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

To Safeguard against Pilferring of Stamps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The new square embossed envelopes have been a great success and the Post Office is arranging to meet all demands. There will also soon be a supply available of the new commercial size of embossed envelopes for the special benefit of business men, and to meet any peculiar liability to suffer from pilferring of postage stamps to which they may be exposed, now that pen marking is no longer available, although this Indian habit was a very fair safeguard according to postal authorities. But if the latter wish, says the *Pioneer* to make the precaution of embossed envelopes effective, they must put an end to the practice, permitted at present, of cutting out an embossed stamp and using it as ordinary postage stamp by gumming it on an envelope. Recognition of that practice leaves the door open to pilferring as much as ever.

TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The Telegraph Committee report has been received in Simla. It is a most voluminous document.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A Professional Matinee Football.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Female Suffrage agitation has spread to the stage. This week a new play called "Votes for Women" has been produced at the Court Theatre.

It is, frankly and openly, a suffragist play, the first in all probability that has ever been seen in the history of the British drama.

It is as a work of art, then, "Votes for Women!" has to be considered, and looked upon in this aspect it may be said at once that it is clever throughout, brilliant at times, and on the whole disappointing. The first act is by far the best of the three.

We are there introduced to a variety of persons assembled at the country house of Lord John Wynnstay, in Hertfordshire. There are Lord John and his wife, a rising politician, the Hon. Geoffrey Stonor, and his affianced wife, Mr. Greatorex, Mrs. Heriot, Miss Vida Levering and others. The talk turns a good deal upon politics, for Stonor is putting up for Parliament, and the opposition of the women's suffrage people fills him with anxiety. The talk is good in its way. Miss Levering puts the case of the suffragists forcibly and with intense earnestness; Greatorex speaks as men commonly do speak who dislike this sort of thing. The suffragist, he declares, is a woman who smells of indiarubber. She goes about with macintoshes and goloshes and a portable bath, and so forth.

We learn that Miss Levering has been befriended by the Wynnstays, and this is the more surprising as we learn also that her past life has not been irreproachable. As a matter of fact, she is Stonor's discarded mistress. With the discovery of this fact to the audience, although not to some of those concerned, the curtain falls.

The second act is certainly not the least amusing of the piece, but it has but an indirect bearing upon it. This act consists simply of a demonstration in Trafalgar Square reproduced with profound knowledge and a photographic fidelity to life.

In the last act Stonor's fiancee has found out all about her friend's betrayal, and she insists that she shall give him up in order that he may make reparation to the woman he has wronged. But the woman has ceased to care for him, and, moreover, she is wedded to the cause of female suffrage. She will let him marry the woman he loves on condition that he will throw the whole weight of his influence into the scale in favour of getting the women a vote, and this man, whose attitude hitherto towards the movement has been contemptuous, if not actively hostile, consents. It required all Miss Robin's skill to conceal the absurdity of such a conclusion, and that she has entirely succeeded can hardly be averred.

The piece has the advantage of being admirably put on the stage. The scene in Trafalgar Square in particular is a triumph of realism. As regards the acting, too, there is much to praise. Miss Wynne Matthison brings the charm of her personality and her admirable elocutionary art to the interpretation of the character of the novel heroine; Miss Frances Ivor, as Mrs. Heriot, gives us a worthy pendant of her Mrs. Berthwick in "The Silver Box"; Miss Maud Milton, as Lady John Wynnstay, presents the very type of a worldly woman of good breeding; Mr. Aubrey Smith is grave and self-possessed as Stonor, and Mr. Holman Clark's Greatorex and Mr. Athol Forde's Lord John Wynnstay are both clever little studies.

A PROFESSIONAL MATINEE.

To anyone who has a love of contrast, who has an eye for the quaint effects formed by the detachment of persons or customs from their native environment, surely there can be no more delightful mode of passing a few pleasant hours than by attending a professional matinee. On these occasions actors and actresses make the audience—the mime becomes a mere member of the ordinary public. He follows the progress of the entertainment with rapt attention, applauds vigorously at frequent intervals, and tries, not always with complete success, to look like an earnest student of the drama. He will often over-act the part especially when the play to which he has been invited is written in a language with which he is totally unacquainted. I speak with knowledge on this topic, for yesterday afternoon I was present at the professional matinee of "Die Conditiieri" at the German Theatre. I have, of course, no immediate dealings with the play. No; I am concerned only with the audience, which was largely composed of those good and estimable people who nightly minister to our enjoyment from the stages of our popular playhouses.

On entering the house one's attention was immediately arrested by the figure of Mr. James Welch, seated in the seclusion of a box. He was leaning forward in breathless interest, his brow creased with the wrinkles of anxiety that lapsed and deepened with the fluctuations of the action of the play. If it were not a doubtful compliment, one would say that Mr. Welch, the spectator, even surpasses Mr. Welch, the actor. But, after all, this statement would hardly be in strict accordance with scrupulous exactitude. I will content myself with declaring Mr. Welch to be equally great in either role. Not far away I noticed Mr. H. A. Lytton, and at no great distance the romantic figure of Mr. Fred Terry. Familiar faces met one's gaze in every quarter. I sat behind three young ladies who at night sing choruses in a famous musical farce, whilst a well-known actor-manager was seated at my elbow. One is not often in such familiar juxtaposition with greatness.

However, a certain feeling of restraint noticeable during the first act wore gradually away, and before the afternoon was over I was on terms of conversation with my illustrious neighbour. He confessed that he did not speak a word of German. The three young ladies in front indulged in a similar confession. They also remarked that they did not think a very great deal of the dresses. When they had got so far, what I judged to be a passionate love scene was in progress on the stage. Something momentous was happening.

"Did you get that dress, dear, you were telling me about?" asked one young lady in a whisper of her companion on the left.

"No, dear, I've seen something much nicer."

"Where, dear?"

"It's not a place you would know, dear, but they've

sport as understood and seen by the present generation—England were merely a scrambling army, with little to recommend them except a burning anxiety to do well and preserve their reputation.

The play of Scotland in the first half, and in a lesser degree after the interval, was an eloquent testimony to the care, the discrimination, and the keen knowledge and appreciation of every man's ability by those deputed to build a successful team and the ready co-operation of the players drawn from so many centres.

We do not expect more than passably good combination from an international side, but the eleven Scotsmen proved that comparative strangers can play with the same delightful understanding as any settled club side.

Here was Stewart, the young man from Manchester, making a perfect partner for the veteran Bobby Walker, of the Heart of Midlothian; Andrew Wilson, of Sheffield Wednesday, a great strapping fellow, working in perfect unison with White, of Bolton Wanderers, and if needs be pulling the very best out of his namesake, a square, stodgy little man who wears the Everton colours.

Scotland's forwards touched the ideal for three parts of the game. Raisbeck was a giant at centre-half, with Aitken on one side and McWilliam on the other truly sympathetic companions.

And behind them James Sharp, of Woolwich, and Thomson of the Hearts, though strikingly different, temperamentally and in the matter of style, were always together, with good Peter McBride in goal understanding their every move.

Scotland were in many respects a great team, and the wonder was that they did not win a comfortable victory.

Perhaps they lacked the necessary fire and dash when it came to a question of goal-getting. One shrewdly suspected that the knowledge that the greatest strength was on their side made the temptation to give verisimilitude to scoring irresistible.

At any rate, the Scots dominated the game without acquiring a complete mastery.

RUGBY.

The new Army Cup has become exceedingly popular.

It is never too late to mend. The officers of the Army may have been dilatory in introducing the great game to the ranks, or rather in setting up an incentive to the men to take to it; but they intend making up for lost time.

Rugby with all its glorious chivalry should be exactly suited to the Services. Its intense manliness should appeal to those who serve their country so well. And now that the officers have determined to take the men in hand to instil into their minds the real spirit of the game, Rugby should have such a fillip that was never before given to it.

Without the officers the men were apt to misunderstand the meaning of real "Rugger," it was discouraged for the reason of alleged roughness. The officers seemed too much forgetful that it was obviously part of their duty to nurture the well-being of the sports of the men.

All this is now to be changed. This Army cup, presented by the Rugby Football Union, is the agency by which the good is to be wrought. A beginning has been already made, and the final act of this new beginning was played on Queen's Avenue Ground, Aldershot.

The ill conditions brought by the break-up of the long spell of fine weather were surmounted with splendid enthusiasm. It was a day when only real sportsmen would face the music of the rain-storms and the South-west gale. But the big company watched through it; the gallant sides played in it.

The 2nd. Battalion of the West Riding Regiment beat the Royal Engineers Training Battalion by one goal, scored in the last minute of the game, to nothing.

R. C.

POLICE SUITS AGAINST A CALCUTTA PAPER.

Sequel of the Sova Bazar Murder Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

At the High Court to-day before the Registrar Mr. P. C. Kar applied on behalf of five members of the Calcutta Police Force for the admission of five separate plaints against the proprietors of the *Indian Daily News*, claiming damages for alleged libelous articles against the Calcutta Police in connection with the Sova Bazar murder case. The first plaintiff S. C. Aldridge claims Rs. 5,500 as damages, the second plaintiff, Raj Brajendra Nath Chatterjee, Bahadur, Rs. 4,500, the third, M. B Ellis, Rs. 3,500 the fourth Yusufuddin Ahmed, Rs. 2,500, and the fifth, Dripendra Narain Ghose, Rs. 2,000. Before admitting the plaints the Registrar wished to be satisfied with regard to the question of limitation. Mr. Kar cited a case reported in the Indian Law Reports, 10 Calcutta. The Registrar then admitted the plaints.

CONCERT AT THE Y. M. C. A. HALL.

A Concert was given last night at the Y. M. C. A. in aid of the Indo-British Schools which are urgently in need of funds. A very fair audience assembled. The programme opened with a flag drill by the Indo-British boys.

The "Ladies Penny Paper" was sung by Mr. Marsh in his usual humorous manner. He was heartily encored but did not respond, Miss Crommelin Brown's Violin Solo Cavatina by Raff was much enjoyed. This is Miss Crommelin's first appearance in Bombay and we hope to have the pleasure of hearing her again. Mr. A. E. Cooper next sang "Love's Coronation" with great feeling. A sympathetic Obligato was played by Miss Crommelin Brown. Mr. Rhenius next played Denza's Nocturne on the flute. It is always a great pleasure to hear him.

Miss Vining sang "Should he upbraid" very prettily and well deserved the encore she received. She responded with "Where the Bee Sucks" by Anne.

The first part of the programme was brought to a close by an "Exra Turn" causing much amusement.

The second part of the programme opened with a Scarf Drill by the girls of the Indo-British School followed by "Augels Guard Thee" sang by Mr. Abney. He received an enthusiastic encore to which he responded. The Misses Crommelin Brown next sang the well known duet "I Know a Bank."

Mr. Marsh appeared again giving a humorous sketch, "Amateur Theatrical," which was also encored.

A LITERARY robbery came to light on April 6, and is "shown up" by Mr. John Lane in the *Westminster Gazette*. His publishing office in Vigo Street has been "burgled." Burglars, says Mr. Lane, "have recently displayed a commendable interest in art, but this is probably the first occasion that their attention has been turned to literature.' He proceeds :—"It is interesting to study the tastes of my new *clientele*. As might be expected, all the stock of 'The Golden Age' and 'The Golden Girl' has disappeared. We also found the bin in which the 'Champagne (Standard)' is kept had been cleared. The 'Boy's Marriage,' however, has been left intact; probably this critic, like Mr. Podmore in 'The Palace of Puck,' 'disapproves' of this work. On the other hand, this new force in literature seems to be greatly interested in Napoleon, as several copies of Mr. Petre's recent works 'Napoleon's Conquest of Prussia,' and 'Napoleon's Campaign in Poland,' have enriched the collection of my unknown patrons. This latest literary movement does not display an active interest in the New Theology,' as both 'The Creed of Christ' and Mr. Chesterton's 'Heretics' were untouched. But perhaps the 'Bodley Head' theology is hardly orthodox enough for these new searchers after truth! Oddly enough, a set of proof-sheets of a detective story by Mr. Fox-Davies, entitled 'The Finances of Sir John Kynnersley,' has disappeared, and not a single copy of 'The Beloved Vagabond' remains. This Mr. Locke should regard not only as a touching tribute, but as a real active appreciation of a kindred soul. One noteworthy literary coincidence was observed. The burglars seem entirely to agree with the criticism of the *Times* Literary Supplement on 'The Wingless Victory,' where it stated, "Such books are worth keeping on the shelves, even by the classics, for they are painted in colours that do not fade, for not a copy had been taken. Unfortunately there is no evidence that this new and discriminating collector has a bookplate, but there is abundant proof that he has a book-mark, for his thumb and finger prints are now being photographed at Scotland Yard. The moral for authors who desire to have a wide circulation among burglars, at any rate, is to select titles with a metallic or liquid sound." Mr. Lane adds that "only one out of twenty drawings to illustrate an animal book by 'F. C. G.' is missing. It is the speaking likeness of a hippopotamus."

OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER V.

Catching sight of her over his shoulder, a shadow as of fear or dislike crossed Olwen's face, and her companion looked behind him for the cause.

"Kitty Price!" he exclaimed, and the colour deepened on his bronzed face, while a cold hard look came into his eyes and set his lips. For a moment he considered, whether it would be advisable to pass on without further conversation, but he had a kind heart, and it went against the grain with him to wound the feelings of a woman, so he decided to stop.

"Yes, Gwil Parry, 'tis me," she said, "and how are you? I never knew before that Llangethin was in America, nor yet, that it was the way to Manchester," she added looking towards Olwen, "and how are you getting on since I saw you at John Lewis's?" she said with an attempt at familiarity.

Gwil fretted and fumed to be gone, while Olwen answering something of which only the "Thank you" was audible turned away, and made a little circuit round the stalls, leaving Gwil and the new comer, to their conversation. She had recognised her at once as Jane Lewis's lodger, and was not sorry that a stall of flowers gave her an excuse for turning aside, and appearing to be absorbed in admiration of them.

"She was too proud to keep company with me, if you please, your Miss Olwen," said Kitty Price. "I suppose you are a gentleman, so you are more to her taste," and she laughed, showing the small teeth between the red lips. "Well, I'm thinking I came here the most respectable way whatever, 'twill be news for Rhydyser that Gwil Parry and Miss Olwen Meyric are tramping the roads on their feet together."

"Well," said Gwil, "I wish you good day, Kitty Price, because we want to be on our road again.

"And do you think you are going to get rid of me as easy as that, Gwil Parry, after all that has passed between us?"

"Yes, I do think so," answered Gwil, firmly, "and if you cross my path again I will take no notice of you. Nothing has passed between you and me but a little foolery, of which I am heartily ashamed—you can't blame me, Kitty Price, when I remind you that I overheard what you said, to Jeremy Bowen, and Robert Brynawyn, and now good-bye!" and passing on, he reached the door of the market house, where Olwen joined him, both a little paler than usual.

As they went down the steps to the street, Kitty Price again reached them near enough for a parting remark—"Gwil Parry, I can hate as well as you! And you miss, next time we meet, perhaps the scorn will be on my side, and not on yours. Good-bye to you both, and a pleasant journey!" and they passed up the street with her mocking laugh in their ears.

For a few minutes they were silent, both occupied with their own thoughts, Gwil chafing angrily at the bold Kitty's persistence, Olwen trying to shake off the disagreeable impression of the girl's coarse manner, but this she did not find very easy, for she recalled her companion's sudden exclamation at the first sight of the stranger. "Kittyy Price!" Surely that was the girl Posy had mentioned as the cause of his dismissal from his uncle's house.

"What a foolish girl!" she said at last, "what would it matter if Rhydyser and all the world knew we were walking on our feet as they say. There is no harm in that Gwil if you can't afford a carriage."

"No, let us forget her and her words, ach-y-fi! I wish we had not met her."

"Yes, indeed," said Olwen. "I can't think why I feel such a shrinking from her. Yes, let us forget her," and calling to mind that she had promised Gwil never to speak of her she dropped the subject.

"What a lovely day it has been," she said, as they stepped out briskly towards the west. "See that bright star hanging over us"; but though she spoke of other things, through her mind there ran a curious questioning. The words, "after all that has passed between us." What had passed between them, she wondered? Had they, perhaps, roamed the fields and lanes together, while the meladone blended their voices into one? If they had, was it any wonder that that dark face should have frowned, and ought not Gwil to forgive the girl for anything she might have done to displease him?

Finding that the incident had apparently made so little impression upon his companion, Gwil too, tried to throw of the unpleasant memory of his unexpected meeting with Kitty Price, and when the sun had set, they sat down to their supper.

"Now, then!" he said proudly, as from his bag he drew out a tiny tea-kettle, a packet of tea, and another of sugar. He had some dim idea that a cup of tea was a woman's panacea for all ills and Olwen's exclamation of pleasure as he exhibited his purchases convinced him that for once he had done the right thing, and with almost childish enjoyment they filled their kettle, and lighted a fire.

"I have coffee, too, for breakfast," he said triumphantly.

"Oh, how lovely!" said Olwen, upon whom the prospect of a "hot cup of tea" was exercising its inspiriting influence. "Are there any two people in the world so happy as we?"

"Not one," said Gwil, without hesitation. "And here's something else," he said, discarding the tin cups which had hitherto done duty for all their drinks, and out of his bag he again extracted two pretty china tea cups.

"Well, indeed!" said Olwen. "The Queen might come and have tea with us!"

"Of course she might, and I'm sure she'd say she never tasted such a cup of tea before," and while the sun went down, and the moon rose higher in the sky, they drank their tea, and talked, gilding each simple subject with an interest that youth alone can feel. The evening breeze stole through the trees with refreshing coolness; the streamlet trickled near, the sunset dyed the scene in golden light, while they lingered over their meal.

"Could anything be more beautiful?" said Olwen, almost in a whisper.

"Yes, there was one thing wanting," said Gwil, "and here it is," and on the still air came streaming down the glade the cuckoo's double note.

"It is the last drop of beauty," said Olwen, with a sigh, as if the charm of the evening hour were too entrancing. "See that squirrel!" she said, pointing to a little brown acrobat, who ran up a tree trunk, and looked down upon them with round dark eyes.

"Yes, his brown coat, and white waistcoat look well against the blue sky."

"'Tis strange how they place their little hands upon their hearts when they are surprised or frightened."

"He is not frightened," said Gwil, he is only declaring how much he loves you!"

"And I love him, too, so it's all right!" said Olwen, waving him a kiss from her finger tips.

Yes, it was all right for the squirrel was Gwil's thought as he watched the girl's happy face, her liquid brown eyes raised to the tree top, her rosy lips smiling up at the tiny creature, and he sighed as the sun disappeared and the cuckoo's note came down the long glade again.

"This puts me in mind of our dear old song, 'When the sun is in the west,'" said Olwen.

"Oh! let's have some music!" exclaimed Gwil, seizing his meladone. "Sing that song and I will play" and together they sang the old-fashioned melody, their voices blending with the harmony of the meladone, and thus filling the forest glades with music, they let the time slip by, until the tinkling of the sheep bells from some distant fold reminded them of earthly surroundings.

"We must go and seek for a lodging for you," said Gwil, the first to respond to the call of discretion and prudence.

"Yes," said Olwen, starting to her feet. "The white house we passed at the edge of the wood; I will go back to it, it is not far. I think it had a sign," and acting upon this idea they returned to the outskirts of the wood, Gwil waiting at a little distance as usual to see that she was admitted, and then turning away to seek for a lodging for himself. At the farmhouse where he made his first request, he was rudely repulsed. For the first time he thought, turning back towards the wood; and following a path which he guessed would lead to the white house, he came upon a wood shed, empty and dry as he saw by the light of the moon, which shone straight into its brown interior.

"What do I want better?" he thought, "on such a night as this?" Stretching himself on the ground, and making a pillow of a sheaf of straw which had evidently been brought there as provender for some animal, he composed himself to sleep, having first carefully hung his bag on the rough door-post. Before he lay down he rejoiced to find that a light from the white house was plainly visible from his rude shelter, and, that he lost sight of it when stretched on the ground was his only regret as he fell into as deep a sleep as ever blessed a tired mortal. His last thought, his last words were "God bless her! I wish I were that squirrel."

Meanwhile, Olwen slept peacefully in the white house, neither of them aware that a dark figure had dogged their footsteps from the town, following at a distance, but ever keeping the two unconscious travellers in view.

The moon rode on in silence, dispersing the clouds that sometimes crowded near her like courtiers round their queen. The dark blue vault was glittering with stars, the road, beside the wood like a white snake, wound in and out of the shadows, and drawing ever nearer, a woman followed its sinuous course. She had watched Gwil's visit to the farm, had seen him return from his fruitless errand, and now she entered the brake a hundred yards below the gate through which he had disappeared.

At last she was at the doorless opening of the shed, and eagerly peering into the dark interior, she saw before her Gwil Parry stretched in the abandonment of a deep sleep, the straw sheaf shaded his face a little from the direct rays of the moon but there was no mistaking the manly proportions, nor the brown grey clothes. Eagerly her glance scanned the dark corners, but not finding all she hoped for, her straight black eyebrows were lowered, and her eyes flashed under them, while she muttered something too softly to be heard. Approaching more closely, she bent over the sleeping figure, and a look of vindictive anger leapt into her gipsy black eyes.

(To be continued.)

"EATANSWILL."

Judge Willis on the Case for Sudbury.

A keen controversy is raging at home amongst Dickens' lovers on a knotty point in "Pickwick." The question is what is the real name of "Eatanswill" which so long was supposed to be Ipswich. Judge Willis places Ipswich quite out of the arena and plumps for Sudbury the little village which has sprung into a suburb near Wembly Park. These are his arguments contributed to a Home contemporary :—

1. Mr. Pickwick and his friends arrived at Eatanswill by the Norwich coach. Sudbury was on one of the direct coach roads to Norwich.

2. Eatanswill is described as a small town. At the time when Dickens wrote the inhabitants of Sudbury were about four thousand in number; the population of Ipswich was about eighteen thousand. Ipswich could not then be described as a small town; Sudbury was really such.

3. Seeing Alfred Jingle dressed as a naval officer at Mrs. Leo Hunter's breakfast at Eatanswill, Mr. Pickwick asks that lady to tell him where the young man resides. She replies, "He is at present at the Angel, at Bury. At Bury St. Edmunds, not many miles from here." Dickens could not well give the exact distance of Bury St. Edmunds from Eatanswell. If he had given it, he would have disclosed the name of the town he was desirous of concealing. Ipswich, is distant from Bury St. Edmonds twenty-five miles. One could scarcely speak of Bury St. Edmunds as being not many miles from Ipswich. Sudbury is sixteen miles from Bury St. Edmunds. When not wishing to speak precisely, one might say that Bury St. Edmunds, is not many miles from Sudbury.

"VERY BAD ROAD."

4. The most impressive building in Sudbury is the church which stands upon high ground overlooking the Market Hill. There were two other churches in Sudbury besides this one when Dickens wrote. They would not, perhaps, be noticed by a hasty visitor. Dickens thought there was only one, or he would not have written, "There was a blue aisle and a buff aisle in the very church itself." I cannot conceive of anyone writing thus of Ipswich. Mr. Pickwick visited Ipswich subsequently to the visit to Eatanswill, and mentions of its churches by name, viz., St. Clement's Church. There are other features in the description of Eatanswill which answer, I think, more directly to Sudbury than to Ipswich. These can be best studied on the spot, and a visit to the birthplace of Gainsborough and the birthplace of Wolsey will well repay the student of Dickens.

5. The gentleman at Eatanswill who bribed Sam Weller's father to upset his coach and tip the voters into the water says, "It's a very bad road between this and London." Mr. Weller replies, "Here and there it is a very heavy road." I do not think the road between London and Ipswich, being a turnpike road, could, at any time in the early part of the nineteenth century, have been described as a bad or heavy road. The route to Norwich via Sudbury was one of the last of the routes to Norwich to be opened up. It left the main road to Ipswich at Chmelsford, and passed by a country road through Braintree and Halstead to Sudbury. This road, I have no doubt, could be described in some parts of it as very bad as late as 1834.

6. Within a short time of the visit to Eatanswill Mr. Pickwick visits Ipswich. In the account of the visit to Ipswich there is no disguise of any kind. Ipswich is mentioned in many places. It is not at all probable that an author would give an account of two visits to the same place within a few weeks of each other, and at one time should give it a fictitious and at another its real name.

"MAY AS WELL SEE IPSWICH."

7. On being told by Sam Weller's father that Jingle is in Ipswich Mr. Pickwick said, "I'll follow him: we may as well see Ipswich as any other place." This utterance is only consistent with the view that Pickwick had not then seen Ipswich. He had already been at Eatanswill.

8. At Ipswich Pickwick stays at the principal hotel —the name is truly given, "The Great White Horse." Dickens gives of this hotel a most elaborate and humorous account. In the description of Eatanswill the principal hotel is mentioned, with a slight description of it. Its name is given as "The Town Arms Inn." This is a fictitious name, whether Eatanswill be Ipswich or Sudbury. The principal hotel in Sudbury was, and is, "the Rose and Crown." It is not likely that a description of an hotel under a real and also under a fictitious name should be given with a comparatively few pages. I think if anyone reads the account of the visit to Eatanswill and the vist to Ipswich he will see that "The Town Arms Inn" and "The Great White Horse" are not the same.

9 If Ipswich be Eatanswill, then Pickwick stays at only two towns in Suffolk—viz., Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich—and stays at Ipswich twice. No one can, I think, read Dickens without coming to the conclusion that Pickwick visits three distinct places in Suffolk, and that Sudbury is, and must be, one of them.

10. It is said that the election Dickens describes at Eatanswill could not be an election at Sudbury, because at Eatanswill only one member was returned, and Sudbury was entitled to return two members. Two elections for one member each took place at Sudbury just before 1836, when the Pickwick Papers first appeared. One was in 1828, and one in July, 1834, through vacancies arising, one after the General Election of 1826 and one after the General Election of 1832

ELECTION EVIDENCE.

From 1784 to 1837 every election at Ipswich was for the return of two members. Mr. Dickens could not have written correctly of any election at Ipswich that only one member was returned; he could have so written of Sudbury. Mr. Pickwick asked Mr. Perker what are the probabilities as to the result of the election "Why, doubtful, my dear sir, rather doubtful as yet," replied the little man. The contest in July, 1834, was very close; the successful candidate being returned by a majority of one. The blue or Tory candidate was successful. I believe Dickens described the election at Sudbury in July, 1834. Dickens was then in his twenty-third year, and on the staff of "The Morning Chronicle."

Lastly, Sudbury in 1834 afforded the best evidence of widespread corruption. For years before that time it was known that votes at Sudbury were openly bought and sold at large prices. Both sides, the Blues and the Buffs, bribed; I do not say that every voter was bribed but I do say that the cost of every vote was on an average £35. "I have known," said Dr. Michell, "nearly four hundred voters out of about six hundred on the register, deliberately perjure themselves." From all we know of Sudbury elections, the account Dickens gives of the purchase of the last parcel of votes in the market by Perker and thus securing the election for his client is in the highest degree probable.

The corruption in Sudbury at the General Election in 1841 when Dyce Sombre was elected was so shocking that the Legislature blotted out the name of Sudbury from the list of Parliamentary boroughs.

SPORTING NEWS.

TELEGRAPH VOLUNTEERING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A Record Year.

The Volunteering season which has just closed once more displayed the all-round efficiency of the "D" Coy. of the B. V. R. C. the members of which are almost to a man composed of our local Telegraphists. The "D" Coy has always held and maintained a high position in the Corps, but this year it has broken even its own splendid record of previous years, by walking off with practically every prize, Cup and Shield worth winning. The following list will speak for itself:—

Volunteer.	1.	Bayley Cup.
	2.	" Shield.
1907.	3.	Nicholson Cup.
	4.	Phillimore Cup.
	5.	Tennent Memorial Drill.
Outright.	6.	Ayre Cup.
	7.	Marching Competition Kurla to Ghat Cooper.
1907.	8.	Telegraph Officers Shield.
	9.	Sporting Age Cup.
Athletic Sports.	10.	Symons Cup.
1906.	11.	Silver Medals, 2nd place Harwood League Football.

Besides the above a large number of prizes were carried away by individual members of the Company.

The Telegraph Officers Shield is a prize, for which Telegraphists throughout India and Burma compete, and as might be easily imagined, every Telegraph Office covets. The contest is therefore very keen among some of the first shots in India. Their winning of this trophy for the first time, was hailed with delight by the entire staff of the Bombay Office, and Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, who took such keen interest in the contest, fully deserved the congratulations that poured in from every corner of India.

In Athletic Sports, the Telegraphists hold a high place among Bombay athletes and the names of Holman, Edie, and Nicholas are alone enough to earn for them an honourable place in the Indian Sporting World. In the athletic sports held under the auspices of the Harwood League, the Telegraphists carried off two cups, and gained the second place in Football.

Besides the Bombay Sporting Events, the Telegraph Staff has its own annual fixture, initiated and organised by Mr. Leslie, in which the staff take a keen and lively interest. It must be remembered that the Telegraph lads have to perform hard and irksome duties, at all hours of night and day, and it certainly speaks well for their powers of endurance that they maintain such a position in the sporting world.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday May 4th :—

A Class Handicap.—Special Course. From Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, port, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to North Karanja buoy, starboard, thence to Sunk Rock, starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. Length 11.71 miles. Start 3-30 p.m.

B Class Handicap.—Special Course. From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon, starboard, thence to North Karanja buoy, starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. Twice round, second time reversed. Length 10·7 miles. Start 3-40 p.m.

C. Class Handicap.—Race Course No. 2 reversed. Twice round, followed by No. 14 reversed. From Committee Vessel round Mark Boat with R. Flag at South Troopship buoy, port, thence round Middle Ground buoy, port, thence to Committee Vessel, thence round North Karanja buoy, starboard, and back to Committee Vessel. Length 8·4 miles. Start 3-50, p. m.

D. Class Handicap.—Course No. 17. From Committee Vessel round P. and O. Mooring buoy B, off Cross Island, round North Karanja buoy and back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length 6·3 miles. Start 4 p.m.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 1.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Private Shaw of the East Lancs. *vs.* Private Goodridge of the Leicesters.

Goodridge won. Shaw was cautioned twice for holding and in the second round Shaw was disqualified for repeating the offence. Goodridge had his opponent beaten and Shaw was groggy, his holding being evidently involuntary.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—Semi-final.

Driver Dawson of P. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery *vs.* Copl. Richardson of the Royal Scots.

Richardson won. A most popular decision, as in the third round Dawson retired to his corner claiming a foul. Clinging was the order throughout, and Dawson no doubt involuntarily did most of it. In the third round General Richardson spoke with regard to Dawson. On the second speaking, when Dawson retired to his corner, he was undoubtedly beaten and Richardson deserved great credit for fighting the bout through, which was of a very hot nature.

Private Cook of the Worcesters *versus* Gunner Lyons of the 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lyons won. Both men boxed with extreme caution, each waiting to knock his opponent out. At the end of the second round honours seemed even, and Lyons warming to his work in the third round, gained the decision on points.

FOUR-ROUND CONTEST.

Sergt. Henry of the Connaught Rangers *vs.* Pte. Kirk of the Black Watch.

Henry won the fight of the evening. Henry fought with a spirit worthy of the traditions of the Connaught's, attacking Kirk for all he was worth throughout the fight. The Connaughts can be congratulated in having a good old prize-ring man in Sergt. Henry and the fight will be remembered for many a day.

POONA, MAY 1.

The sixth night of the Poona boxing tournament opened to-night and some of the semi-finals were fought, in addition to which there were five six-round contests. On the whole the fighting maintained the traditions of the boxing tournament.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—THIRD ROUND.

Drummer Bollard, Connaughts, *vs.* Private Makins, Lincolns.

Bollard won. Makins fought well but was no match for Bollard who in the third round slogged him around the ring.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Private Blake, Middlesex, *vs.* Private McCartney, Connaught Rangers. Blake won. Both the men fought well but in the second round McCartney was disqualified for holding.

Lance-Corporal Martin, East Surreys, *vs.* Private Tucker, Worcesters. Martin won. The men went at it hammer and tongs from start to finish. Honours were even and an extra round was ordered. Martin gained the decision by a small margin in points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINAL.

Lance-Corporal Leeson, Connaught Rangers, Private Stanley, Leicesters. Stanley scratched owing to having put his shoulder out. Leeson got a walk over.

BANTAM WEIGHTS—FINAL.

Private Evans, Royal Scots, *vs.* Private Goodridge, Liecesters. Evans won a rattling fight and the two men deserve credit for giving a splendid show. Evans well deserves his victory as he is really a fine boxer.

SIX-ROUND CONTESTS.

Private Mckerron, Seaforths, *vs.* Lance-Corporal Garner, Worcesters. Garner won. In the first round both men were cautioned for sparring lightly, and after that they set to work. Garner gave his opponent no rest and in the fourth round Mckerron dropped completely exhausted.

SIX-ROUND CONTESTS—BANTAMS.

Private Faulkner, Lincolns, *vs.* Private Round, Manchesters. Round won. Faulkner retired in the second round with a sprained wrist.

SIX ROUND CONTEST—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Private Jones, South Wales Borderers, *vs.* Private Shepherd, Leicesters. Six Rounds were fought through, both men slogging each other to the end and finally Jones gained on points.

SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Private Yufa, East Surreys, *vs.* Private Hooking, Lincolns. Yufa won an exceedingly good fight. Yufa knocked Hooking down with a blow under the heart in the third round and he was only saved by the call of time. In the fourth round Hooking knocked Yufa down with a swing on the jaw and Yufa too was saved by the call of time in the last round. Hooking gave in after having fought a splendid fight.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINAL.

Drummer Bollard, Connaught Rangers, *vs.* Corporal Haynes, South Staffords.

Bollard won. Both men sparred cautiously but Bollard proved too much for his opponent and won on points.

BOXING MATCH AT CALCUTTA.

Newman vs. Fisher.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1

The proposed boxing match between Sam Newman and Bill Fisher has been definitely fixed up and the men signed the articles of agreement to day. The meeting will take place on Friday May 11th, at the Theatre Royal.

GOLF AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

Madras golfing season has opened with a competition for the cup presented by the riding members of the Madras Gymkhana. The conditions were two rounds on the Island links and one round on Guindy links (32 holes in all). Medal play handicap entries were the largest there have been for some years. Both the courses were in good condition in the first round on the Island. Mr. A. M. Urquhart established a good lead with 39 minus 2 equals 37 at Guindy. He again played an exceedingly well returned score, 59 minus 3 equals 56 and 43 minus 2 equals 41 for final stage on the Island links, which made him an easy winner. Rev. J. A. Mackintosh was second and Mr. Annan third.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence in your columns regarding the new rule introduced this year by the Gymkhana appears to have a side to which the axiom put forward by your correspondent "Free Lance" might be carefully applied: I refer to the "snobbishness" that he attributes to those who, according to him, wish to go where they are not wanted. Now, if nothing else is made apparent by the recent correspondence, it certainly is apparent that the Gymkhana running of the Tournament is not regarded as a God-send by the general body of Hockey players; and, therefore, as the Gymkhana influence is unsympathetic, th ey might profit by the moral of "Free Lance" and should retire gracefully from a position that they do not occupy with any show of popularity, nor of public admiration as a body who desire to "jockey" and bounce players out of a right which has, at least, the sanction of custom and usage to recommend it. Looking at the situation dispassionately, the most conspicuous aspect is that the new rule is an invasion of that excellent principle of Ethics, that "of things once received and confirmed by use long usage is a law sufficient." If the Philosophy of the Gymnies—to use the nomenclatures of one of your correspondents—rises above that of Hooker, whom I quote, well, then, it would be interesting to have from them a serious demonstration of it. So far, at least, it is nothing more than bounse supported by the strength that always belongs to "possession"—nine points of the law, however ridiculous the "man in possession" may look!

Seeing that since the foundation of this Tournament by His Highness the Aga Khan no distinction of the kind now introduced has been made, it may justly be assumed that such was not the intention of the donor; and if, for any reason, His Highness confirms the action of the Gymkhana, then no doubt some one of our wealthy citizens would rise to the occasion and come forward and give a Gold Cup for competition, on terms that would provide that, on the Field of Sport, there shall be no other distinction between the sportsmen than that which results from the "survival of the fittest" combined with the glories that belong to the victor.

As a constant reader of your paper, I have always entertained the greatest respect and admiration for the calm and sober writings of your correspondent "Free Lance;" but in this matter he has, in my opinion, taken a side, and appears to hold a brief for the Gymkhana, or he is prejudiced against "Play the Game" and those who are in sympathy with him, having gone out of his way as he has done to give offence in his *tu quoque* about the snobbishness of those who wish to go where they are not wanted. This has been an unfortunate sally, the more so that on Monday last the Gymnies got a bad beating from one of the (hitherto) junior teams, which is of the group that protests against the new rule. It may be suggested that the Gymnies had a premonition of the disaster that awaited them amongst the home teams! *Ex uno disce omnes!* On the other hand, if the probabilities in favour of the home teams are to be dissipated by their being obliged to withdraw from the Tournament or submit to an arbitrary rule, suddenly incubated, then the probability is that the cup will leave Bombay, for there is this in it that, whichever other team wins, the Gymkhana will apparently be out if it, unless they have a strong reserve team.

Last year, when the matter that has now caused resentment was only whispered, the good sportsmen of the Gymkhana whose voices had to be heard and prevailed, smothered the suggestion. Their absence this year has given license to those who, according to "Free Lance," become snobs, because they are not wanted by a section of the teams that have hitherto formed the Tournament. I would suggest that the Captains of all the (playing) home teams be made members of the Committee, and that a poll be then taken, the result of which—whatever it be—would and should not cause resentment. *Verb Sap.*

ICHABOD!

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Brigade Staff.—Captain C. E. Tristram, 42nd Deoli Regiment, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Aden Brigade, vice Captain P. F. Pocock, or until further orders. Dated 8th April.

27th Light Cavalry.—Major B. Holloway to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. D. Thring, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, 5th (Mhow) Division. Dated 16th April.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Lieutenant H. R. P. Dickson, Double Company Officer, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, to be an Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absorption. Dated 15th April.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Captain W. J. W. Brackenbury, Double Company Officer, 105th Maharatta Light Infantry, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. A. P. Waller, transferred. Dated 6th April.

The following posting is ordered :—Captain R. E. Tyler, from Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been granted an extension of leave Sub-Conductor A. Harwood, Military Works Services, for six months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows :—

Captain C. A. F. Hosken, D. A. A. G., Bombay Brigade, for 90 days, from 11th May, or date of availing himself of it.

BY THE WAY.

MR. SWINBURNE AS BIBLE-TEACHER.

AMONG the congratulations of our greatest poet on his "threescore-and-ten," nobody has remembered that Mr. Swinburne once collaborated with Jowett in a "Child's Bible" for use at the schools of "Hazy Theology" Rogers, the late rector of Bishops-gate. Mr. Swinburne found Jowett's excerpts wholly "historical or mythical or moral," and added what would be "most attractive to an intelligent and imaginative child." Jowett said, with a smile, "I wanted you to make the book smaller, but you have persuaded me to make it longer." To which the bard replied with a quotation of what Balak said unto Balaam. The little book, being too good for the orthodox world, "lived a lily's life, and died" from lack of circulation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The "Petit Parisien" has been collecting the opinion of some of the leading French novelists on the death penalty. Madame Marcelle Tinayre hesitates. If the abolition of capital punishment would not increase her own peril of assassination, then she is in favour of its abolition; but, if not, not. M. Emile Fabre, the dramatist, is more positive. Capital punishment, in his opinion, is "at once monstrous and grotesque." M. Jules Mary takes the opposite view just as strongly. The guillotine, he says, inspires terror; and "a salutary terror is the beginning of wisdom."

VANDALISM AT SHELLEY'S GRAVE.

A correspondent of the *British Weely* who visited the Portestant Cemetery at Rome the other day reports an act of silly vandalism at Shelley's grave. "As we wandered about," says the correspondent, "we saw for about half an hour a young man tourist sitting on Shelley's grave, carefully occupied in cutting the marble with a sharp instrument. We thought he was restoring the lettering, but, coming to his side, we found that he had cut his own name (which I will not give), 'New Zealand, April, 1907. I love thee,' close to the inscription on the flat white marble surface. He had then soaked with ink his own work, leaving the disgraceful fruits of his vandalism for all who visit this interesting place." How any professing admirer of Shelley could be guilty of such conduct passes belief.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE.

The Birkbeck Institute, by being transformed into Birkbeck College under the new scheme of the Charity Commissioners, for the third time undergoes a change of title. It was originally founded as the London Mechanics' Institution, in 1823, under the presidency of Dr. George Birkbeck, and became the parent of many similar institutes throughout the provinces. The first offices were at Furnival's Inn, and a neighbouring chapel was requisitioned for meetings. A permanent home was soon found at Southampton-buildings; but forty years ago the name was changed to the Birkbeck, in honour of the first president; and since then the Institute has again migrated to the present site, near Fetter-lane.

A REMINISCENCE OF DR. DRUMMOND.

A correspondent writes: "The news of the sudden death of Dr. Drummond, 'the habitant' poet, reminds me of an incident that took place the last time I ever saw him. We had been dining together some years back in Winnipeg, and during the long convivial evening that followed he had recited one or two of his poems in his own unforgettable style; but he was tired and not in the mood, and would give us little. At last, long after midnight, we were about to break up and face the '40-below' cold out of doors, when I saw hanging up on the wall an old Hudson Bay musket—the long, primitive weapon of the trapper and 'voyageur.' I took it down and placed it in his hands without a word. His eyes lit up and he sprang to his feet and poured forth his masterpiece—the 'Papineau Gun:'

Bon jour, M'sieu—you want to know
'Bout dat ole gun—w'at good she's for?
W'y! Jean Bateese Bruneau—mon pere,
Fight wit' date g

MEN AND MATTERS.

ROYAL LACE LAYETTE.

EACH Royal layette has, as it were, a dominant note. That prepared for each of the successive children of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was barbaric in its splendour—priceless furs and gems of immense value being pressed into service wherever it was possible, all the dainty etceteras of baby's toilette, which in humbler homes are made of ivory, and even bone, being heavily incrusted with gold and silver. In the case of Italy's future king, the leading artistes of the Eternal City were pressed into service. The cradle was designed by the foremost sculptor of the kingdom, and the royal infant's bath, of solid gold, was decorated with bas-reliefs of great originality and beauty. The coming Prince or Princess of the Asturias —for it should not be forgotten that if a daughter is born to the King of Spain she will be, till the birth of a little brother, heiress apparent to the crown—will rejoice in the most beautiful lace layette ever prepared for a baby.

THE ROYAL BABY'S FILMY TREASURES.

Queen Ena inherited from her beloved grandmother, our late Sovereign, an intense love of real lace, and on her marriage Princess Henry of Battenberg presented to her only daughter an immense store of filmy treasures, which have now been turned to good account in view of the precious baby's advent. Then, again, Spain is a land of the sun, and it would be absurd to provide for the coming Alphonso or Alphonsina many of the woolly garments which play so great a role in every British infant's outfit. Queen Ena's favourite laces are Honiton, of the old sprig-net variety, and Valenciennes, and the latter costly lace has been used as trimming for the hundred tiny shirts which are an important item of the layette. In this connection it may be observed that Royalty is very old-fashioned in the matter of baby clothes, and so fine linen shirts have not yet, in Royal palaces, been replaced by the less dainty but far more sensible wool-wove vests now recommended by the medical profession. The short-sleeved frocks which have disappeared from the modern nursery are also the only wear of two-year-old princesses, and that however cold the weather may be. The Spanish Royal baby's robes are each trimmed with gorgeous lace flounces, as well as exquisite embroideries done by the nuns whose pride and joy it has been to work for the little stranger during the last few months. As for the cot, it will be a mass of lace, while curtains of the finest old Brussels point that have been worn by more than one Royal bride as a portion of her wedding train, will shelter his or her Royal Highness' blinking little eyes from the hot Madrid sun!

SPAIN'S NATIONAL FLOWER.

"Roses all the way" might well be the motto of those who have stitched at the Spanish layette, for the queen of flowers is Spain's national blossom, and roses are embroidered in most of the future baby's little garments; the flower being also introduced in all the carving connected with the ornamentation of the fine suite of rooms prepared for Queen Ena's first child.

THE ASQUITH CYCLE.

It is very characteristic of Mr. Asquith, though it is not generally known, that he is an extremely ingenious mechanic. Some years ago, when the cycling craze was at its height, he used to ride a machine which he had constructed with his own hands, and which contained so many ingenious dodges and improvements that the King, then Prince of Wales, requested him to make him one like it. Mr. Asquith has never attempted to put his bicycle on the market, therein showing his shrewdness, for it would certainly have interfered with his career, both at the Bar and in politics.

ASQUITH AS A BOY.

Although born a Yorkshireman, Mr. Asquith was sent to the City of London School, of which that extremely Broad Churchman, Dr. Edwin Abbott, was then headmaster. Dr. Abbott has given an interesting picture of his famous pupil's early powers as a speaker at the school debating society:—"I use to sit with the boys as president after school hours while they debated; and, as the presidential duties were nominal and time was precious, I used to continue correcting exercises and endeavouring, mostly with success, to restrict my attention to the debates within such limits as not to interfere with my work. But, when Asquith entered the society, I began to find this difficult. As he developed, it becomes more difficult, and finally, whenever he entered the lists of orators, I resigned myself to a willing attention, and was content to take my exercises away with me uncorrrcted."

AT OXFORD.

At Oxford, where he was Scholar and afterwards Fellow of Balliol, and President of the Union, he is still remembered as one of the most brilliantly successful undergraduate orators that the University has ever produced; and yet it was not the highest kind of oratory—that which deeply stirs the emotions of the human heart; but it was practical, not original, intellectual rather than imaginative. As one of his admirers cleverly put it, "Asquith's common-sence amounts to genius." His closest friend at Oxford was Mr. Herbert Paul, now member for Northampton; and he also knew well Sir Thomas Raleigh, Lord Milner, and Mr. Warren, now President of Magdalen. As an instance of his curious readiness in debate, it may be recalled that on one occasion, when a report had been current that a certain bog in Ireland had begun to move and to desolate the surrounding country, but had not done so Asquith used the topical allusion with great effect in reference to some obscure movement which was supposed to be going to make the Conservative party powerful, but which came to nothing. "The posture and action of the Conservative party," he said, "is perfectly illustrated by that terrible bog we have all been reading about. The fetid mass gave one convulsive heavel and then all was still."

AT THE BAR.

At the Bar Asquith certainly justified Jowett's famous prophecy: "Yes," said the Master, "Asquith will get on, he is so direct." And yet success did not come to him at once. It is curious to recall that his first important case was the defence of his present colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. John Burns, over the Trafalgar Square riots; but his great chance came with his junior brief to Sir Charles Russell in the great Parnell-*Times* case, and even then it was only a lucky accident that enabled him to show his full power. Sir Charles happened to be tired one day—not a very common thing with him—and he told his junior to take the examination of the next witness. Mr. Asquith pointed out that this was Mr. Macdonald, the then manager of the *Times*; but Sir Charles replied: "I know that, but you will do it well enough." As it turned out "well enough" was a mild way of describing Mr. Asquith's achievement, which is still remembered as one of the most masterly performances of the kind in modern times.

A BORN PHRASEMAKER.

Perhaps Mr. Asquith's chief characteristic, both at the Bar and in politics, is his deadly power of making phrases which stick. The most famous one with which he is credited is that of "ploughing the sands," and it is a good example of his epigrammatic gift. Certainly no one can deny him courage, which he showed conspicuously at the time of the Featherstone strike; and it may be doubted whether the Labour Party have yet forgiven him for having had out the troops on that occasion. He is one of the few men who have gone straight into the Cabinet without holding any subordinate office. The late Mr. Gladstone singled him out for the Home Secretaryship in 1892, and he had hardly settled down on that bed of thorns when a deputation came to see him with reference to the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square. Mr. Asquith bluntly told his visitors, to their blank astonishment, that there was no such thing as the right of public meeting at all! He is never very sympathetic to deputations of any sort, doubtless because he is not the kind of man to suffer fools gladly; but, at any rate, he has the right to boast that, though he has fought as fiercely as any man for his political principles, he has never lost a personal friend.

LORD ESHER.

Lord Esher, whose curiously undefined position at the War Office has been made the subject of questions in Parliament, is one of the most cultivated and intellectual members of the Upper House. As "Reggie" Brett he occupied a notable position in the best society of the late reign, and he has been for some time engaged with Mr. Arthur Benson in editing Queen Victoria's correspondence. But he is not only a bookman; he is also a practical man of affairs, having doubtless inherited this capacity both from his shrewd old father, so long the Master of the Rolls, and from his beautiful French mother. He was a member of the Royal Commission which exposed our tragic unpreparedness for the South African War; and then, when the Augean Stables of the War Office had to be cleansed, he was named, with Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher and Colonel Sir George Clarke as his colleagues, to draw up a practical scheme. This the dauntless three did with a vengeance, and their recommendations have been already largely carried out. It is an open secret that Mr. Balfour begged Lord Esher to become Secretary of State for War, but he refused on the score of health. He did, however, accept a seat on the Imperial Defence Committee, where, rightly or wrongly, he is supposed to represent the views of the King. Certainly His Majesty regards him with special favour, and has made him Constable of Windsor Castle, as well as Chairman of the Edward VII. Sanatorium for Tuberculosis

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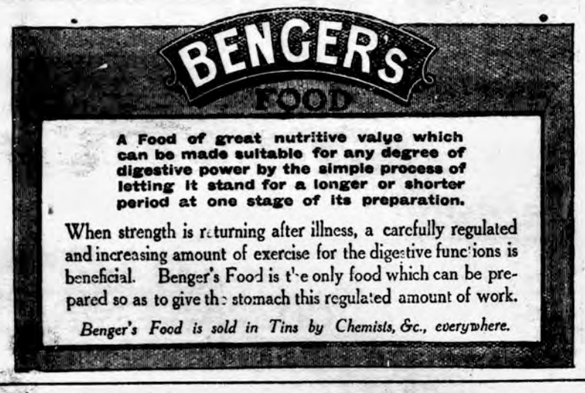
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